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# DAILY REPORT

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#### PRC URGES ELIMINATION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

OW161430 Beijing XINHUA in English 1424 CMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Geneva, April 16 (XINHUA) -- China today urged the elimination of chemical weapons and their production sites at the Geneva disarmament conference.

Fan Guoxiang, head of the Chinese delegation, told the 40-nation conference that states possessing chemical weapons are "obligated to declare and destroy their stockpile and production facilities under international verification so as to ensure the security of all states."

Fan said that since the signing of the Geneva protocol more than 50 years ago, which prohibits the use of chemical weapons, violations have repeatedly occurred.

While urging an international monitoring of production of chemical weapons. Fan also said that legitimate interests of enterprises as well as consercial and technical secrets should be protected.

As for those facilities that can be used for both civilian and military purposes, he said, an effective verification of key facilities would be helpful.

He finally reiterated that China hopes to see "a breakthrough" in reaching a convention on a chemical weapons ban.

#### UN SECRETARY GENERAL TO VISIT CHINA 8-14 MAY

OW170018 Beijing XINHUA in English 2359 CMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] United Nations, April 16 (XINHUA) -- U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar will pay an official visit to China from May 8 to 14.

This was announced by Francois Giuliani, spokesman for the secretary-general, here today.

Giuliani told reporters the secretary-general would have talks with Chinese leaders and tour the country.

The talks between Chinese leaders and Perez de Cuellar will cover international issues, Asian issues in particular.

The secretary-general is also interested in acquainting himself with the domestic situation in China.

After his stay in China, Perez de Cuellar vill visit Mongolia and Japan before returning to the U.N. headquarters in New York.

#### ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS NEW CHILEAN, CONGOLESE ENVOYS

OW151432 Beijing XINEUA in English 1414 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XILMNUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met here today the new ambassadors to China from Chile and the Congo Patricio Martines Moena and Gabriel Emouengue on separate occasions.

#### WANG ZHEN LEADS FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION TO JAPAN

OW150817 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, left here today for a goodwill visit to Japan at the head of a delegation from the association as guest of the Japan-China Friendship Association.

Wang Zhen is also vice-chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC). He and his delegation were seen off at the airport by Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng, members of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee Deng Liqun and Wang Zhaoguo, and Japanese Ambassador to China Yosuke Nakae.

# Arrives 15 Apr

OW151214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 15 Apr 87

["15 Years of Normalized Sino-Japanese Relations Marked" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, April 15 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese delegation arrived here this afternoon to mark 15th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations.

The delegation of the China-Japan Friendship Association, headed by its Honorary President Wang Zhen, vice-chairman of the Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, is on a 13-day visit to Japan.

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Zhang Shu and Japan-China Friendship Association Director-General Masao Shimizu met the delegation at the airport.

Members of the delegation include Yuan Baohua, vice-minister in charge of the State Foonomic Commission, and Sun Pinghua, president of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

In addition to attending celebration activities, the delegation will also meet with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

#### Delegation Entertained

OW161412 Beijing XINHUA in English 1346 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 16 (XINHUA) -- A well-known Japan-China friendship champion invited a visiting Chinese delegation today to feast their eyes on blossoming Oriental chorries t his home garden.

Tokuma Utrunomiya, chairman of the Japan-China Friendship Association, hosted the delegation of the China-Japan Friendship Association headed by Wang Zhen, honorary president of the association.

About 300 people from both sides attended the garden party, seated beneath Oriental cherry trees in pleasant breeze and warm sunshine. Utsunomiya empressed satisfaction at the development of Sino-Japanese relations since their normalization 15 years ago.

Wang Zhen thanked the host for his entertainment and a member of the delegation Huang Yongyu painted a picture which was later signed by the attendants.

The Chinese delegation arrived in Tokyo yesterday on a two-week visit to attend celebrations of the 15th anniversary of the normalization of bilateral relations.

## Dorm Case Reversal Requested

OW170553 Tokyo KYODO in English 0536 CMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 17 KYODO -- Wang Zhen, vice chairman of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Advisory Commission, urged the Japanese Government Friday to exert influence over a Japanese court that ruled in favor of Taiwan in the disputed ownership of a student dormitory in Japan, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Wang made the request when his 22-member delegation, here since Wednesday at the invitation of the Japan-China Friendship Association, met with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Last February, the Osaka High Court ruled that the Kokario [Guanghua] student dormitory in Kyoto, which Taiwan purchased in 1952 from Kyoto Jniversity, belongs to Taiwan.

China claims ownership to the dormitory due to a shift in Japan's diplomatic relations from Taipei to Beijing in 1972, and that the court ruling violates the 1972 Japan-China joint statement which says Taiwan is a part of the People's Republic of China.

Wang said the dispute is a political issue which should not be decided in a civil court.

Nakasone said that Japan has separation of administrative, legislative and judiciary powers which limits the government's influence over the court ruling.

The premier added that Japan has no intention of recognizing "two Chinas," and it respects the 1972 joint statement and bilateral friendship treaty.

Referring to the 15th anniversary of the normalization of bilateral relations, Wang said he hoped Nakasone makes further efforts to promote friendship between the two countries and stability in Asia.

#### REMIN RIBAO ON PROBLEMS OVER JAPANESE YEN

HK160525 Beijing REMMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 87 p 7

[Article by Zhu Ji (4376 1015): "The Struggle Still Lies Ahead"]

[Text] As the yen continues to spiral against the U.S. dollar, financial ministers and central bank directors from seven countries held a conference in Washington; yet they were unable to take further action to support the dollar and restrain the yes from skyrocketting. In the joint declaration after the conference, although each country reiterated its promise to cooperate in curbing protectionism, they proclaimed that their current exchange rates were reasonable. [paragraph continues]

The seven countries velcomed Japan to stimulate its internal economy, and specially put on record Japan's plan to further open its market to foreign goods and labor. From this declaration, it is obvious that the Europeans and Americans are not as nervous as the Japanese about the zooming yen. No wonder the Japanese financiers objected to tolerance of the present exchange rate being included in the joint declaration.

The present situation is: The sharp rise of the yen causes Japan to moan and guoan, but gives secret delight to the other countries of the seven. This is because throughout the years, they have asked Japan to open its markets, so that their trade with Japan could be balanced. The Japanese promised to do this but continue along their own way. Their mouths are full of promises which are never carried out. This has aroused public anger. On the eve of the Washington conference, Britain warned Japan: If Japan does not open its markets to Britain, the British Government will take retaliatory action against Japanese firms in Britain. The minister of state responsible for consumer affairs made a special trip to Japan; but he left Tokyo in frustration because the Japanese were not responding positively.

In today's world, countries' finances are interdependent. They have entered into an even closer and tighter relationship. A favorite Western saying is: Live and let live. In trading, if one party continues to reap enormous profit while the other party continues to suffer enormous deficit, this will surely cause friction and rejection. The result of the conference of the seven finance ministers tells us that the Western countries will further launch the struggle on economic and trade problems; this indicates that if Japan does not throw open its markets with proctical action, its future is going to be unpleasant.

# JIEFANGJUN BAO VIEWS SOUTH KOREAN SITUATION

HK110312 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 5 Apr 87 p 4

[Article by Jin Changshu (6855 2490 3178): "Political Situation in South Korea Remains Turbulent"

[Text] The struggle between the ruling and opposition parties around the issue of constitutional revision in South Korea has become increasingly sharp and fierce. This is because the constitution of revision, which has a direct bearing on control of the future state power, is vital to both the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the opposition New Korea Democratic Party. The Democratic Justice Party headed by Chon Tu-hwan holds that the Constitution, characterized by the cabinet responsibility system, should be preserved and that the president and prime minister of the country should be indirectly elected by the assemblymen. However, the opposition New Korea Democratic Party represented by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam maintains that the old Constitution should be revised and the president of the country should be directly elected through a referendum. The negotiations on constitutional revisison have failed to break a deadlock because the ruling party and the opposition party trade fire with fire.

The present Constitution of South Koreas, which was drawn up in 1980 after Chon Tu-hwan came to power through a military coup, still adheres to the system of indirectly electing the president of the country thorugh the hired "electoral college" which was adopted by Pak Jong-hi in 1971 in order to perpetuate his regime. Therefore, the Constitution has long been boycotted and opposed by the South Korean people. In February of last year, opposition parties and democratic personages of different circles jointly launched a "signature drive for constitutional revision" in an effort to force Chon Tu-hwan to revise the Constitution in his tenure of office, and a 45-member special committee for constitutional revision was set up in the National Assembly. [paragraph continues]

However, not more than 2 months after the setting up of the committee, the New Korea Democratic Party withdrew from it and the negotiations on constitutional revision broke down because of sharp divergence of views between the ruling and opposition parties. Later, in order to break the deadlock, the opposition New Korea Democratic Party once again proposed to hold a referendum on drafts for revising the Constitution prepared by both the ruling and opposition parties. However, the ruling Democratic Justice Party rejected the proposal on the grounds that it provides no legal basis and "will disturb public order."

In his administrative speech at the beginning of the year, Chon Tu-hwan reaffirmed that he will transfer the regime peacefully when his tenure of office expires in March 1988. However, facts prove that he will never lightly surrender the authority submissively to the opposition. To prevent state power from being controlled by its political opponents in the future, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is trying to force the National Assembly to pass its draft constitution by using its favorable status as a ruling party which occupies the majority of seats in the National Assembly in a bid to stop the New Korea Democratic Party from going to the people to launch mass struggles. Chon Tu-hwan has clearly pointed out: The issue of constitutions, revision can only be discussed between the ruling and opposition parties in the National Assembly. If the contradictions between the two sides become violent and disrupt social stability, the government will take drastic measures including military control.

The New Korea Democratic Party, the first opposition in South Korea, has a total of 600,000 members and occupies one-third of seats in the National Assembly. It plays a pivotal role in the development of political situation in South Korea. Its leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam are men of especially great influence in South Korea and have good connections with political leaders of the United States and other Western countries. Therefore, if the opposition which the New Korean Democratic Party is taken as i's core can strengthen un'ty and establish close ties with people of all circles and the masses of the people, they will certainly win the initiative in the struggle. Following the incident of a Seoul University etudent being tortured to death by police in January this year, people of all circles led by the New Korea Democratic Party and young students immediately lodged a protest against police atrocity. The Chun Tu-hwan clique employed a tremendous number of police to suppress protesters, but under the pressure of foreign and domestic public opinion, it had no choice but to replace the minister of home affairs and the minister of public security who were directly responsible for the accident. With the deadline of constitutional revision approaching, apparent contradictions and confrontation between those who are in office and in opposition in South Korea are sharpening and it seems that a "life-and-death struggle" which will determine the fate of the two political forces will be .navoidable. Just as observers pointed out, the present political situation in South Korea is "like a smoking volcano."

Taking into account its own interests, the United States feels very uneasy about the turbulent political a vation in South Korea and vorries that the political confrontation between a ruling and opposition parties will gradually turn into visience. Recently sent to U.S. officials in Seoul met leaders of the opposition Kim Kong-sam and Yi Min-u. In early Murch, an American top official, who came to South Rolea to make preparations for Shults' visit, specially called on Kim Tae-chung who is under house arrest, in an attempt to ease the contradictions between the ruling and opposition parties in South Korea. It is thus seen that the turbulent situation in South Korea is a real headache for the United States.

# WEN WEI PO ON SRV 'ATROCITY' IN NAMSHA ISLANDS

HK160505 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 16 Apr 87 p 3

[Editorial: "Vietnamese Troops Must Withdraw From the Kensha Islands"]

[Text] The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday 'ssued a statement pointing out that recently the Vietnamese authorities once again infringed upon Chinese territorial sovereignty in wantonly dispatching troops to, and illegally occupying, Rojiao Island in the Nansha Archipelago of China. The Chinese Government has strongly condemned Vietnam's filegal occupation of some Chinese islands and resolutely demanded Vietnamese withdrawal from the various islands it has illegally occupied in the Nansha Archipelago. The Chinese Government reserves the right to recover these islands at an appropriate time.

The Chinese Covernment's stand on preserving its state and territorial sovereignty is unshakable. The overseas descendants of Emperror Huang all support this stand despite the fact that they hold different political views.

The Soviet Union still provides military aid for Vietnam, and Vietnam has recently stepped up its efforts in illegally occupying the Nansha Archipelago. In the so-called Soviet-Vietnamese "program on economic aid and cooperation," exploiting oil on the continental shelf is a key project.

As everyone is aware, there are only beaches and rocks on the coral islands in Nansha Archipelago. But there may be a rich oil reserve on the continental shelf nearby. Vietnam's purpose in illegally dispatching troops to Bojiao Island in to occupy the continental shelf nearby and pave the way for its future exploitation of oil.

Before the collapse of Nguyen Van Thieu's Saigon regime, Nguyen's troops began occupying islands in the Xisha and Nansha Archipelagos. In 1974, Vietnam began to change its stand of recognizing the Xisha and Nansha Archipelagos as Chinese territory. After altering the map, it hurriedly sent troops to six islands in the Nansha Archipelagos. Subsequently, it began to launch a large-scale anti-China campaign and gradually dispatched amphibious tanks to islands in the Nansha Archipelagos, and built an airport with a 600-meter-long runway. Later on, it occupied three more islands. Recently, it wantonly landed its troops on Bojiao Island. Not only has this expansionist atrocity by the Vietnamese authorities infringed upon Chinese territory, but it has also posed a serious threat for peace and security in China's southern territorial waters. This should absolutely not be treated with indifference.

Chinese fishermen started their business on the Shuangzijiao, Xiyue, Nanvei, Taiping, and Zhongye Islands long ago. There are temples, wells, and graves of Chinese fishermen on these islands. These is ands were under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Government for many dynasties. While the Chinese Government was busy tackling the Japanese militarists' invasion in the 1930's, French colonialists availed themselves of this opportunity to send troops to Nansha. Today the Vietnamese Government has gone so far as to use this as a pretext to inherit the "sovereignty" of French aggressors. This is utterly ridiculous! Aggressors occupied many countries in the world during World War II. If this were taken as legal, how could it have been possible for countries in the world to have sovereignty and boundaries?

As a setter of fact, aggressors in world War II were punished. Japanese imperialists substituted for French colonialists during the war and occupied the Nansha Archipelago. After Japan's surrender, the Chinese Government dispatched warships to recover them. On the maps published by the Soviet Union, Britain, the United States, Japan, France, and Germany since 1946, it is clearly indicated that the area from the Nansha Archipelago to Zengmu Ansha is Chinese territory. Taiping Island, the largest island in the Nansha Archipelago, has been guarded by the EMT navy since 1946.

There is no reason whatsoever for Vietnam to remain in Nansha. If it refuses to listen to warning, it will reap what it has sown.

So far the Chinese Government has not stationed its troops on large islands in the Nansha Archipelago, but the Nanshai fleet and its air units mairtain their patrols in Nansha. On the question of defending Nansha territory, people on both sides of the strait adopt an identical stand. So long as the KMT and CPC armies take unanimous action against their enemies, it is absolutely possible to stop Vietnam's expansionist atrocity and even to severely punish it.

# THAIS TO COMPENSATE FOR CHINESE KILLED IN MISHAP

OW160732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 CMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Bangkok, April 16 (XINHUA) -- A Thai transport company will pay compensation for a Chinese journalist killed in an April 14 road accident.

Jiao Weisher, director of the Gansu provincial television station, was killed when the bus carrying him and six colleagues overturned in Phitsnulok, northern Thailand. Two of his composions were injured.

The company responsible for the accident has told the Chinese Embassy here that it will pay for Jiao's funeral and for the medical expenses of Kong Mai, secretary of the Secretariat of the All China Journalists Association and another associate.

The injured and other delegation members are expected to fly back to Bangkok today.

#### THAI, DPRK FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD TALKS

OWO61731 Beijing XIMIUA in English 155: CMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Bangkok, April 6 (XIMHUA) -- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila met Kim Yong Nam, vice-premier and foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Koreas (DPRK), here today and had talks with him on regional issues as well as bileteral relations.

Kim and his party arrived here on April 4 for a stopover-visit to Thailand, following their Indonesian tour. They are leaving here for home tomorrow morning.

The Kampuchean problem was among the topics discussed by Sitthi and Kim, a Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman told reporters after the meeting.

Both sides shared identical views on the Kampuchean problem, and Rim expressed support for Thailand and the other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in their stand on the political settlement of the problem, the spokesman said.

Kim also pointed out that as obstacles still exist in solving the problem, patience is required, the spokesman #dded.

Sitthi in return expressed support for DPRK's stand on the peaceful reunification of the North and the South of the Korean peninsula.

Sitthi and Kim also discussed the further strengthening of bilateral relations, particularly the expansion of trade volume.

The spokesman said Sitthi is scheduled to visit DPRK during late Argust and early September, with the aim of expanding bilateral economic relations.

# CHINA TO ATTEND JUNE TRADE FAIR IN INDONESIA

OW151246 Beijing XIMHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1215 CMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Hong Kong, 24 Apr (XINHUA) -- According to a report in the Indonesian paper THE INDONESIA TIMES, China will send a delegation to take part in the international fair to be opened in Jakarta on 20 June this year. This will be the first time China has participated in an international fair hosted by Indonesia since its diplomatic ties with Indonesia were severed in 1967.

According to the report, in addition to China, India, and Soviet Union, Japan, Czechoslovakia and the Taiwan region also intend to take part in the fair. By 11 April, more than 300 firms inside and outside Indonesia had applied to participate in this international fair.

# ENRILE FAVORS KEEPING U.S. BASES IN PHILIPPINES

HKO81237 Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 CMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Speaking at the Kapihan sa Maynila [Manila Coffeeshop], former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said that he supports the retention of U.S. military bases in the Philippines. Enrile stated that if the United States transfers the military bases away from the Philippines, the equilibrium of power in the Asia-Pacific region will be undermined. The retention of U.S. military bases in the country aims to counter the Soviet troops based in Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam.

The United States has seven military installations in the Philippines, with Subic Naval Base and Clark Air Base as the largest.

# ROUNDUF ON AFGRAN SITUATION AFTER 'CEASE-FIRE'

OMOS1113 Reijing XINHUA in English 1050 GMT 8 Apr 87

["Roundup: Military Situation in Afghanistan After 'Ceasefire' (by Tang Shuifu)" --XIMBUA beadline]

[Text] Islamsbad, April 8 (XIMBUA) -- The Soviet-Rabul troops have stepped up their military operations against the Afghan guerrillas, particularly in eastern and western Afghanistan, since the Kabul regime's unilaterally-declared six-month "ceasefire" took effect on January 15.

Reports reaching here said that the Soviet-Kabul troops have repeatedly attacked and bombed guerrilla bases and rural localities, inflicting heavy casualties on the Afghan resistance forces and civilians. Some 7,000 to 8,000 Afghanis flee to Pakistan each month for shelter from bombing.

In February, 12,000 Soviet-Kabul troops under the cover of exereft and helicopters launched a large-scale attack on a guerrilla base in Zhavar in Paktia Province bordering Pakistan. Over 100 guerrillas were reportedly killed or wounded during the assault.

Several thousand Soviet-Kabul troops backed by tanks and armored vehicles attacked the Muslim guerrillas in Chara and Jobat areas in Herat Province adjacent to Iran on February 12. Fifteen guerrillas lost their lives and 20 o'bers were wounded in the fighting.

About 10,000 Soviet troops on March 24 conducted a military operation against the resistance forces in Spin Boldak area of Afghanistan's southern province of Qandahar. Soviet planes and artillery vehemently bombed and shelled the guerrilla bases.

The three large military campaigns launched by the Soviet-Kabul troops were designed to edge Afghan guerrillas out of their bases, turn the areas into wasteland, seal the borders and cut off the supply routes for guerrillas.

Besides, the Soviet-Kabul troops are busy constructing airfields, army camps and other military installations in Afghanistan. Meanwhile the Sov.et Union speeded up transportation of sophisticated weapons to Afghanistan.

To increase its military strength, the Kabul regime in mid-March issued orders saying that people who have already completed military service may be called out for additional duty. Recently, a large number of Afghan young people have been forcibly recruited into the army.

Meanwhile, Afghan aircraft have repeatedly violated Pakistan's airspace and bombed the country's frontier areas since the beginning of this year. More than 300 Pakistani civilians and Afghan refugees have been killed and several hundred others wounded.

The violation was apparently aimed at stopping Pakistan from supporting the just struggle of the Afghan people and forcing it to accept a settlement of the Afghanistan prolles favorable to the Kabul regime and the Soviet Union.

Since the seven main resistance groups unanimously rejected the Kabul regime's offer of "ceasefire" and "national reconciliation' on January 17, the different sectors of guerrillas have closely cooperated in fighting the Soviet-Kabul troops.

Analysts not if that up to now the Scriet Union has not abandoned their plan of seeking a military solution to the Afghanistan issue although Moscow is aware that it is impossible to solve the issue by military means.

They said the military situation in Afghanistan after "ceasefire" once again proves that the Afghan problem can be solved only through the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

The Afghan resistance forces have expressed their determination to carry on the armed struggle until the last Soviet soldier leaves Afghanistan. At the same time, they are making preparations for the setting up of an interim government inside Afghanistan as soon as the Soviet Union pulls out its ....cops.

# INDIA'S GANDHI ADVOCATES DEVELOPING PRC TIES

OW170206 Beijing XINHUA in English 0018 CMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] New Delhi, April 16 (XINHUA) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said today that India and China should develop cultural, economic and commercial relations between them while seeking a negotiated settlement of the border issue.

The prime minister made the remarks this evening during a meeting with Chinese Ambassador Li Lianqing whose tenure of service is expiring.

Gandhi discussed with Li bilateral relations between China and India in a friendly atmosphere.

#### CHEN MUHUA MEETS PAKISTANI BANKING OFFICIAL

OW140952 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Chen Muhua this afternoon discussed monetary cooperation between China and Pakistan with Abdul Jabar Khan, chairman of the board of directors of the National Bank of Pakistan.

The Pakistan banker is here as guest of the Bank of China.

# MORE ON PORTUGUESE PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

# Silva Hosts Return Banquet

OW141408 Beijing XINHUA in English 1356 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva gave a return banquet here traight. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang was present.

Silva said in his toast at the banquet: "I'm visiting China with dual purposes: signing the agreement on Macao and deepening the friendly bonds between our two countries.

"I think my visit has been successful, the joint declaration which is conducive to Macao's stability and development has been signed, and the foundation which will diversify Portuguese-Chinese relations and make them closer has been laid."

In reply, Zhao said the Chinese and Portuguese Governments have formally signed the joint declaration on the Macao question, thus having jointly participated in a major event of historical significance.

He said he believed the satisfactory settlement of the Macao question will certainly open up a more promising future for expanding existing Sino-Portuguese friendly relations and cooperation in an extensive and deep way.

Chinese State Councillors Ji Pengtoi and Wu Xueqian, who is also foreign minister, were among those present.

#### Leaves Beijing for Xian

OW150620 Beijing XIMBUA in English 0610 CMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA) — Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva, his wife and their party left Beijing for Xian by charter plane this morning accompanied by Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and his wife.

Earlier, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang bid farewell to Silva at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse.

The two leaders reiterated that Silva's current visit to China is of great and historical significance.

Zhao noted that Sino-Portugese relations have entered a new period, adding that "our relations in every field will grow."

Silva said that he b leved an upsurge will be brought about in China's economic development, and no ob tacles exist in the development of bilateral relations.

#### Visits Xian, Shanghai

OW152339 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1449 CMT 15 Apr 87

[Excerts] Beijing, 15 Apr (XINHUA) - Ortuguese Prime Minister Cavaco Silva, his wife and their party left Beijing for Xian by charter plane this morning, in the company of Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and his wife. [passage omitted]

During his visit to Xian, Governor of Shaanxi Province Zhang Boxing held a banquet in honor of the distinguished Portuguese guests. Cavaco Silva and his party visited the museum housing the terracotta warriors and horses of the first experor of the Qin Dynasty, "one of the eight great wonders of the world."

Cavaco Silva, his wife, and their party arrived in Shanghai by charter plane this evening. Mayor of Shanghai Municipality Jiang Zemin warmly greeted the guests at the airport.

#### ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS SAN MARINO CP DELEGATION

OW131208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1156 CMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, April 13 XINHUA -- Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and premier met here today a delegation from the Communist Party of San Marino headed by Secretary General Gilberto Ghiotti.

Zhao expressed his satisfaction with the sound development of the friendly relations between the two parties, saying that "we attach great importance to the development of the friendly relations between the two parties, governments and peoples in China and San Marino."

Ghiotti said that his delegation's visit is to further the relationship between the two parties, saying that "we appreciate very much the policy of the Chinese Communist Party and government advocating equality among communist parties as well as among countries, big or small."

Zhao said: "We stand for complete equality among parties and countries, big or small. Meanwhile, we fully respect the policies adopted by other parties and countries."

The delegation wound up its visit and left here this evening.

#### LI PENG MEETS FRG COPPIUNICATIONS MINISTER

OW151148 Beijing XINHUA in English 1135 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng met Federal Minister of Posts and Communications Schwarz-Schilling of the Federal Republic of Germany and his party here today.

Li briefed the visitors on the development of China's post and telecommunication undertakings and conferred with them on technological cooperation between China and Federal Germany in this field.

Chinese Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Yang Taifang was present.

While in Beijing, Schwarz-Schilling will exchange views on expanding cooperation between the two countries' telecommunication departments and will confer with the Chinese Ministry of Astronautics Industry on launching Federal German satellites through Chinese "Long March" rockets.

# BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT POSTPONES PRC, INDIA TRIP

OW160824 Beijing XIMHUA in English 0811 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Brasilia, April 15 (XINHUA) — Brazilian President Jose Sarney has postponed his May visit to China and India, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry announced at the Itamaraty Palace today.

The announcement said Sarney had to delay the state visits due to developments of national interest that require his direct attention.

It said the president's personal messages sent to the heads of state of India and China lamented the change and indicated that "he hopes to make the planned visits still within this year."

The ambassadors of China and India in Brasilia today were informed by the acting foreign minister of the postponement of the trip.

Local observers said the Sarney government faces a series of difficulties, such as the economic crisis, the renegotiation of the foreign debt, the uncertainty of the term of the president and rumors about a coup d'etat. It is not the right time for Sarney to travel abroad for ten days, observers noted.

# BELIZE'S PRIME MINISTER VISITS SHANGHAI

OW101700 Beijing XINEUA in English 1605 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Shanghai, April 9 (XINHUA) — Visiting Belize Prime Minister Manuel Esquivel, his wife, and Foreign Minister Dean Barrow arrived here today by special plane from Xian, capital of Shaanxi Province.

The visitors were accompanied by Mo Wenxiang, chairman of the Chinese Government reception committee and aviation industry minister.

At the airport to welcome the guests on behalf of Mayor of Shanghai Jiang Zemin was Vice-Mayor Ye Gongqi, together with other municipal officials.

Tonight the Shanghai municipal government hosted a banquet to welcome the visitors. Ye Gongqi and Prime Minister Esquivel toasted the development of cooperation between the two countries and the two peoples.

# Departs for Home

OW131254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1144 CMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Shanghai, April 13 (XIMBUA) - Belize Prime Minister Manuel Esquivel and his wife wound up their visit to China and left here for home today.

Upon the departure of the Belize visitors, Chinese Minister of Aviation Industry Mo Wenxiang conveyed to Esquivel a telephone message of greetings from Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Zhao said that while in China Esquivel had meetings and talks with Chinese President Li Kiannian and himself, at which they exchanged views on matter of concern to both sides.

An agreement on economic and technological cooperation between China and Belize was signed.

All this has promoted understanding and friendship between the peoples of the two countries and opened up a new chapter in the history of the Sino-Belize relations, Zhao added.

Esquivel expressed thanks to Zhao for his message. He said he was very satisfied with the visit to China and is expecting Chinese officials to visit Belize.

He also said Belize and China will continue to seek cooperation in various areas, including agriculture, fishery and handicrafts.

While in Shanghai, Esquivel and his party visited the Shanghai-Federal Republic of Germany Volkswagen Automotive Co. Ltd., which prodces "Santana" cars.

# FANG YI GREETS FIRST SINO-CEILEAN JOINT VENTURE

OW131144 Beijing XIMHUA in English 1032 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA) — Chinese State Councillor Fang Yi met here today Rolando Ramos Munos, president of Codelco of Chile, with congratulations on the establishment of the first joint venture between China and Chile.

The Beijing-Santiago Copper Pipe Ltd. is a joint venture enterprise between Wrought Copper Ltd. of Chile, a branch company of Codelco, and the Beijing No 2 copper pipe factory.

The joint venture will produce 5,000 to 10,000 tons of red copper pipe annually.

The agreement concerning the establishment of this copper pipe ltd. was signed April 11 here.

During the meeting Fang hoped the Sino-Chile cooperation of economy and technology would expand.

#### CUBAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

OW141847 Beijing XINHUA in English 1541 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) — A delegation from the Cuban National Assembly of People's Power led by its President Flavio Bravo wound up its goodwill visit to China and left here for hone tonight.

Before their departure, Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, said good-bye to the Cuban visitors.

#### ZE'40 ZIYANG CITED ON YOUNG CADRES PROBLEMS

HK170229 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 16 Apr 87 p 13

["Special Dispatch From Beijing:" "Zhao Ziyang on Questions Related to Cadres"]

[Text] As acting general secretary, Zhao Ziyang pointed out recently that young leading cadres need to handle fame, rank, and power in the proper way. The cadres have to be fair and prudent, they must not engage in political tricks, organize small circles, or indulge in irregular practices. Zhao was referring to the cadres readjustment which is going on now.

In order to correct the mistakes made while carrying out the cadres' four transformations — to make the cadre rank more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent — the PRC organization and personnel departments are readjusting incompetent cadres everywhere, requiring the whole cadre contingent to establish the new concept of being flexible and accepting whatever rewards their jobs give them. This is a concept to be strengthened.

Some cadres have been proven and identified as incompetent in their present jobs. Nevertheless, some localities and units have not been quick in readjusting them. The main reason is: Some leading cadres and organization departments use the excuse that they should consider the feelings of those cadres to be readjusted, and overtly agree to but covertly oppose their readjustment. Some cadres who should have been readjusted seek access and social connections everywhere, or deliberately make trouble. All these reasons pose barrier after barrier to the smooth readjustment of the cadres.

According to "ZUZHI RENSHI XINXI BAO" [ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL INFORMATION JOURNAL] Zhao Ziyang has said the following regarding young leading cadres: Now, after some young cadres have stepped into leading positions, although they have outstanding strong points, when it comes to fame, rank and power, they are unable to go through the pass. These three passes are not easy to go through. Their problems are: They need to know how to keep their heads sober, discipline themselves, do their duty well, withstand different kinds of trials, and properly handle fame, rank and power.

Zhao Ziyang said: When young cadres have taken up leadership positions, done some work, and gained a little fame, their reputation starts to rise. Some young cadres cannot handle this problem well. Their vanity expands. They use the mass media and figure out every way to be seen and heard on a wider scope. Some even use their own reputation to do things that are against principles and benefit themselves at the expense of others. This creates a bad influence.

This acting general secretary sai: When judging a leading cadre, the ordinary masses do not look at what position he is in, but at whether the cadre is making contributions to the wealth and strength of the country, and the well-being of the people. Some young leading cadres who are in quite high positions have forgotten their duty. Before doing well in their jobs, they just focus on seeking access to higher positions. If this erroneous idea is not resolved as soon as possible, sooner or later, they will stumble really hard.

#### CHING PAO ON ZHAO'S HANDLING OF PARTY POST

HK141248 Hong Kong CHING PAO in Chinese No 4, 10 Apr 87 pp 2-26

[Article by Liu Cheng (2692 2052): "Zhao Ziyang Delivers a Speech at a Meeting of Propaganda Directors -- A Look at the Struggle Against 'Bourgeois Liberalization'"]

[Text] Late last year, the nationwide student unrest irritated Deng Xiaoping, who then launched the struggle against bourgeois liberalization. The struggle started with General Secretary Hu Yaobang's loss of office, and this startled the whole world and showed the great effect of the struggle. After this shock, people in China and in the world paid more attention to how the struggle against bourgeois liberalization would be carried out and whether China would carry on the reform and opening-up policy.

Over the past 3 months, Deng Xiaoping has made many speeches which meeting with foreign visitors. He said: "We will not stage any political movements"; "the matter will be dealt with on a long-term basis"; "now our trouble is behind us"; and so on. Deng's remarks were not only directed toward foreigners, but also to the people at home. They represented the repeated expression of the principles for the struggle against bourgeois liberalization.

In Deng's speech on 30 December 1986, when he started the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, he finished by saying: "As the principle has been made plain, you should handle concrete work arrangements." The events of the past 3 months have become part of history; the initial shock to the people has work off; and people whose thoughts and position did not meet the requirements have withdrawn from the center of the political stage. Zhao Ziyang has become the only person who can take charge of the day-to-day affairs in the struggle.

Zhar Ziyang Is Learning How To Manage Ideological Affairs [subhead]

It seems to people that Zhao Ziyang is not tainted with any specific ideological color and is a pragmatic leader in economic and administrative affairs. However, as acting general secretary, he is now required to learn how to manage ideological affairs.

Corresponding to Deng Xiaoping's speeches to foreign visitors, Zhao Ziyang has also frequently addressed both those at home and foreign visitors in the past 3 months, and Zhao's speeches can be divided into two parts, with the Spring Festival as the demarcation line. This reflects the path of his explorations in leading ideological work. It is still too early to comment on Zhao Ziyang's capacity for leading ideological work and to assess his work achievements, but his performance in the past 3 months has shown the development of China's struggle against bourgeois liberalization, which has certainly attracted people's attention.

Deng Xiaoping Hopes That the Trouble Will Be Put Behind Him as Soon as Possible [subhead]

Between Deng Xiaoping's speech on 30 December 1986 and the Spring Festival, the CPC Central Committee gave wide distribution to four central documents. Central Document No 1 had two different versions for cadres at different levels, with one carrying the full text of Deng's speech on 30 December 1986 and the other carrying excerpts of the speech. Central Document No 2 announced that Hu Yaobang's resignation from the office of general secretary had been accepted, and Central Document No 3 relayed the 6-point criticism of Hu Yaobang made by the enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau.

These three central documents served the purpose of lighting the fire. Deng Xiaoping wanted to light the fire of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization so as to overcome his political trouble. For Deng, the trouble was the political instability caused by the student unrest, which in essence was the intensification of the political contradiction inside the top leadership.

In this period, Deng Xiaoping began to make speeches to foreign visitors. The main content of the speeches was explanation rather than the venting of anger. When meeting with Takeshita, secretary general of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party, on 13 January, Deng Xiaoping said: "China will carry on the present principles and policies, especially the reform and opening-up policy." It seems to some people that Deng hopes that the trouble will pass as soon as possible and that he does not want to escalate the struggle. This is different in essence from all the political movements launched by Mao Zedong. At the same time, Zhao Ziyang said that "no nation can forge ahead in times of disturbance." This was also regarded as a vivid description of the purpose of Deng's struggle against bourgeois liberalization.

Before the Spring Festival, Zhao Ziyang made a series of speeches at a meeting of provincial governors, the State Council work conference, and the Spring Festival party. He began to clearly specify the scope of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization and impose some policy limits on the struggle. That is, the struggle would be "strictly limited to within the party" and "strictly limited to the political and ideological field" and "strictly limited to the political and ideological field." The struggle would focus on "criticizing a very small number of people who advocate bourgeois liberalization and refuse to correct their serious mistakes," "with the namelist of the criticized being controlled by the central leadership and with no one being criticized by name at local levels." As to the policy limits, the struggle "cannot be linked to the economic reform policies and rural policies; bourgeois liberalization in a clear political sense must not be mixed up with ordinary liberal ideas; still less can the struggle against bourgeois liberalization be extended to the fields of routine production and people's daily lives."

Afterward, the central leadership set up a 3-member document drafting group. It is said that Zhao Ziyang nominated Wang Renzhi, the new director of the CPC Central Propaganda Department, and Qian Liren, director of RENMIN RIBAO, as members of the group; and Deng Liqun nominated Wang Daming as the third member. These three people drafted a new central document in light of Zhao Ziyang's speeches, and that was Central Document No 4 issued after the Spring Festival (the formal title of the document was "CPC Central Committee Circular on a Number of Questions Concerning the Current Struggle Against Bourgeois Liberalization"). The "circular" played a role in generally easing people's worries and concerns.

As Acting General Secretary, Zhao Ziyang rendered meritorious service for the first time in the ideological work. In less than half a month after he began to deal with this work, he grasped the correct orientation and method. This was because he deeply understood Deng Xiaoping's intention and showed decisionmaking ability at the critical juncture.

The Inside Story of Wang Renzhi's Appointment as Director of the Central Propaganda Department [subhead]

When Zhao Ziyang was exploring ways to deal with the ideological work, another big matter in this field was the change of the director of the CPC Central Propaganda Department. On the morning of 28 January 1987, Wang Zhaoguo read the Central Committee's "Circular on the Appointment and Dismissal of Zhu House and Wang Renzhi" to a meeting of party members of the Central Propaganda Department. Then Deng Liqun made a speech at the meeting, revealing an inside story behind this personnel change.

Deng Liqun said: "Wang Renzhi was less than 30 when he wrote the article 'Something I Wish To Discuss With Zhou Gucheng,' with the help of Hu Sheng, when he was working at the Central Policy Research Office. In those days, he modestly accepted Hu Sheng's help. Before the Cultural Revolution, we lived in the same building. During the Cultural Revolution, he was at the Marxism-Leninism Research Institute, and I was at HONGQI, and we were both sent to cadre schools. He was criticized and stripped of power as a member of the small handful of capitalist roaders. His behavior during the Cultural Revolution was good. He did not follow any nonsense and did not yield to any evil force. Then, he was assigned to the State Planning Commission and participated in the state planning work. He worked there for more than 8 years. He adhered to the principles, maintaining good interpersonal relations with colleagues, and was not involved in any irregular practice. I nominated him to work with HONGQI, and the Planning Commission reluctantly agreed to his transfer to HONGQI. He worked together with Xiong Fu, and both committed the mistake of 'whateverism.' After he was promoted deputy editor in chief of HONGQI, he acted prudently in light of the central instructions and cooperated closely with Xiong Fu. Since the Third Plenary Session, HONGQI has been the best journal in our party. Although it has also published some erroneous articles, it has never carried any article that advocates bourgeois liberalization. Wang Renzhi has passed long-term tests and has been promoted to the present position step by step rather than rising to a high position on a rocket. As he himself said, there are only two issues of HONCQI each month, but the magazine has played a good role in giving guidance to the ideological, cultural, and educational fronts. He says that he is not suited to the work of a Central Propaganda Department chief, but so long as he follows the instructions of the central leadership, maintains his own strong points, modestly learns from other comrades in the Central Propaganda Department, maintains close ties with other departments, and listens to other people's opinions, he will certainly succeed in his work."

The Four Aspects of the Work of the Central Propaganda Department [subhead]

On 2 February, Zhao Ziyang talked to Hu Qili and Wang Renshi, and made it clear that "the Central Propaganda Department will take charge of straightening out things in the opinion circles, especially setting things to rights in both Beijing and Shanghai." Wang Renshi, who had just taken over the new position, then specified the four aspects of work of the Central Propaganda Department:

First, consolidating opinion with the focus or the journalism and publishing circles. At the same time, things in various academic societies, research institutes, art schools, and the Marxism-Leninism Research Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences should also be straightened out, and this is an important link of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization.

Second, paying attention to the trends in the newspapers and journals and bringing them into line with the policies specified by Central Document No 4. It is necessary to prevent: 1) "leftist" practices; and 2) defiance of the central instructions in overt or covert ways.

In the eyes of the Central Propaganda Department, some newspapers and journals carried some incorrect viewpoints in January. For example, the first issue of WENXUE PINGLUN with Liu Zaifu as the editor in chief maintained the title of an article by Liu Binyan in the list of contents even though the article was not published. This was a typical case. To deal with this case, He Jingzhi, deputy director of the Central Propaganda Department, held a discussion meeting and invited Liu Zaifu to attend the meeting. But Liu did not attend the meeting because he was suffering from a cold, and it is said that 70 percent of the people in the literature research institute led by Liu also suffered from colds at that time.

In February, apart from RENNIN WENXUE which caried the reportage "Show the Coating of Your Tongue or Nothingness," the phenomenon of singing an opposing tune in an overt or covert way has sharply decreased. However, Shanghai's SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO was recently criticized for "continuing to violate foreign affairs discipline in the course of rectification" as the newspaper published reports about the Soviet Union releasing political prisoners and lifting bans on literature and art.

Third, organizing the writing of all kinds of convincing articles.

Fourth, holding a series of work conferences to implement the central instructions.

Hu Qiaomu Talked About His Worries and Put Forth Some Subjects (subhead)

In mid-February, the Central Propaganda Department held a rather large-scale discussion meeting attended by responsible people of journalism units in Beijing. On the afternoon of 17 February, Hu Qiaomu made a speech at the meeting.

Hu Qiaomu said: "Now there are mainly two kinds of worries. First, some people are worried that the struggle against bourgeois liberalization may not be able to continue, or may get nowhere in the end; others are wortled that 'leftism' may come back or may be used to oppose rightism."

He criticized two deviations of the newspapers: "On the one hand, too few signed articles are published; on the other hand, some newspapers merely reprint many articles from other newspapers. Some people fear that they may be put on the spot or, as Comrade Xiaoping said, some people do not dare to speak out." As some people described, in the past people feared "being bitten"; now people fear to "bite others." This also shows that the present struggle is different from the previous ones.

In order to correct the above two deviations, Hu Qiaomu put forth a number of subjects on which he required the news organs' responsible people to organize articles. He said that 100 articles could be written for the events from "4 May Movement" and the founding of the CPC to China's advances along the socialist road, and that these articles should be published one after another over 3 years coupled with other discussion articles. He hopes that the Central Propaganda Department will work out a plan for the next 3 to 4 years with the help of Hu Qili, and then submit the plan to the Central Secretariat for approval. Like capital construction plans, "once they are approved, they must not be changed or abandoned."

Hu Qiaomu also said that the Central Propaganda Department should organize another batch of articles to criticize the three people. He said: "Among the three people, the most influential one is Liu Binyan. People should be organized to study and criticize his main viewpoints. People who write reportage and other reporters should also be required to write articles criticizing Liu Binyan. REMMIN RIBAO should publish good articles." Hu Qiaomu instructed that special groups should be organized to write critical articles agains the three people.

In his speech, Mu Qiaomu also criticized the poor efficiency of news reporting. He said: "When the students in Anhui staged disturbances, we did not dare to report. Only after the Shanghai students staged disturbances and made the events very serious did we begin to report the student unrest. Things were first reported by foreign media. This was unfavorable to us. [paragraph continues]

"It seemed that our news organs could not report something in good time." Hu Qiaomu mentnioned Hu Yaobang's speech on journalism. He said that Hu Yaobang's speech was correct in political terms, but it is not proper to remark that it is not necessary to "race against time."

At that meeting, Mu Qili said that "news organs should pay more attention to the tendencies of the schools of higher education," and said that "it is not appropriate to openly discuss political structural reforms in the newspapers. Fang, Liu, and Wang took advantage of the newspaper discussion of the political structural reform to advocate their erroneous viewpoints." Deng Liqun stressed that "criticism through newspapers and magazines must abide by discipline."

Zhao Ziyang Talked About Two Kinds of Misgivings [subhead]

In mid-March, the Central Propaganda Department held a national work conference attended by local Propaganda Department chiefs to discuss and study the issue of improving theoretical and propaganda work and straightening out the newspapers and journals. On 13 March, Zhao Ziyang made an important speech at the meeting. As some people see it, Zhao made this open speech on the ideological issue first, because there is a need in the current situation and second, because he had made some breakthroughs in his leadership over ideology.

Zhao Ziyang first affirmed the achievements in the past 2 months. He said that "great changes have been made in the political and ideological field, and they are mainly demonstrated by the fact that we have begun to check the trend of bourgeois liberalization which ran rampant for a time; just as some comrades say, the general climate has changed." This can also be regarded as a note to Deng Xiaoping's remark that "our trouble in now behind us."

Zhao Ziyang also mentioned two different types of misgivings. He said: Some people are afraid that the struggle may be expanded when it is actually carried out and they are adopting a wait-and-see attitude. I think that this worry is uncalled for and groundless. From the very beginning, the central leadership clearly stipulated a series of policy limits through Central Document No 4, and this is different from all previous political struggles. In the past, we first mobilised the struggle against rightism without imposing any limits, and then tried to correct some deviations. That was also the basic reason why errors occurred in those movements. "Now, most people inside or outside the party, at home or abroad are fearful whenever a political movement is mentioned. The impression left over from the past is too deep in people's minds. Therefore, it is not very likely that the scope of the struggle will be expanded once again. I have also said this when meeting with foreign visitors. We have all had painful experience. Those people who try to repeat the 'leftist' practice will certainly be unable to hold their ground. If any problems occur, they will be discovered and corrected very quickly. For example, I was very sensitive when some people criticised some free practices in the economic field as bourgeois liberal section. The struggle will not be expanded, and the worries are uncalled for."

"On the other hand, some comrades feel that the present practice is too prudent and they doubt whether the struggle can be really carried out as there are already so many limits on the scope of the struggle even before the struggle is fully unfolded. This viewpoint is also incorrect and inadvisable." "To solve these problems, we should not adopt reckless and simplistic methods. [paragraph continues]

"In particular, we should not repeat the practice of the previous political movements by first stressing unlimited mobilization before policy limits are laid down. According to our experience, this will never achieve good results."

Now Long Will the Struggle Against Bourgeois Liberalization Last? [subhend]

Recently, Deng Kisoping said that "fundamentally speaking, the struggle against bourgeois liberalization is a matter for a long time" when he met with some foreign visitors. Zhao Ziyang gave a detailed explanation on this point in this speech.

Zhao Ziyang said: "It will take 50 to 70 years to accomplish our modernization process, and the possibility of the appearance of bourgeois liberalization will exist throughout these 50 to 70 years." Zhao neld: "If bourgeois liberalization merely derives from some problems in the leadership, then it will not be too hard to deal with; it will not be too easy and simple if we want to the roughly eliminate its markets among the people. This problem will not be solved, even if we kill those who advocate bourgeois liberalization. People will still wonder about this question: Which one is superior, socialism or capitalism? Should we practice socialism or capitalism? Even after we highly develop our social productive forces and reach the level of an intermediate-level developed country, the tendency of liberalization will still exist. Maybe it will end when we exceed the developed countries."

Zhao Ziyang pointed out: "Since opposing bourgeois liberalization is a long-term task, it will not be possible for us to fulfill this task through any movement, and we must mainly rely on the method of education and advice."

Some people interrupted and said that "it is said that at this moment, people who talk about capitalism will be criticised, but people who practice capitalism will be protected from criticism." Zhao Ziyang answered: "What is socialism? And what is capitalism? Do we really clarify these questions? I think that we have not yet made clear what socialism is. The Soviet Union has its socialism; Hungary has its socialism; Yugoslavia has its socialism. (Yang Shangkun chipped in and said: Poland also has its special socialism). In our country, there was one kind of socialism in the 1950's and 1960's; and then there was another kind during the 'Cultural Revolution'; our current reform will create another kind of socialism, that is, socialism with Chinese characteristics."

Zhao Said That It Is Necessary To Establish a Theoretical Contingent (subhead)

At the national work conference of Propaganda Department chiefs, Zhao Ziyang pointed out: "Bow to use the stand, viewpoint, and method of Marxism to handle the new problems in our reform is an important issue. Theoretical workers have a duty to answer the question of how to build socialism with Chinese characteristics."

Zhao Ziyang said: "Comrade Xisoping has said many times that reform is a revolution. The socialist system is superior, but the superiority has not yet been fully shown. Beform is to bring such superiority into full play, and our theory should be able to guide reform." "At present, we must first stop the trend of throught which is trying to get rid of the Communist Party's leadership and to take the capitalist road. The fundamental way to do this is to cultivate a theoretical contingent." "How to develop this contingent is still a major question, and we cannot clearly solve this question at this moment. [paragraph continues]

"I can make a point here: We should mainly rely on the concades who can adhere to the four cardinal principles and are also enthusiastic about reform and opening up, and should discover more such comrades in the struggle. Through them we will unite theoretical workers in general."

As for isological and political work, Zhao Ziyang said: "We must not only strengthen but also improve the ideological work. Our ideological work must change the boring form of preaching, and must be really convincing. Otherwise, we will not be able to really strengthen ideological work."

Zhao said: "I feel that we have lost many of the fine traditions in our ideological and political work. It may be too reckless of me to say so, because I did not take charge of ideological work in the past and did not know the real situation. I may not be accurate in evaluating things. Perhaps, the previous political movements in fact spoiled and weakened our ideological work. In those days, any ideological problem would be linked to a political struggle, and special cases would be set to investigate the people concerned. This was the usual practice after 1957. No attention was paid to ideological work. The ideological consciousness of the workers was not raised, but they just did not dare to speak out. If conditions were right, they would say what was on their minds."

Zhao added: "It is not easy to improve the political work, but we must study it and find some good methods. Our work should be oriented to what people are concerned about, and should guide our people to make contributions to the modernization cause."

There was one episode at the meeting of the Propaganda Department chiefs. In response to some people who sighed about the difficulties encountered by a propaganda chief, Zhao Ziyang said: At present, "it is difficult to do propaganda work, to look for competent propaganda cadres, and to act as director of the Propaganda Department." His remarks won warm applause.

The Delicate Changes in Personnel Affairs [subhead]

The basic viewpoints of Zhao Ziyang's speech at the meeting of Propaganda Department chiefs have been included in the "Government Work Report" to the NPC session, and have been formalised into policies.

Some people said that Zhio Ziyang's expression of his position on ideological issues was intended to lay down some rules on this field. Henceforth, anyone who violates the rule will incur a penalty and may be driven out of the game.

Other people also said that members of the CPC top leadership were all drawing up their own rules. For example, not long ago, a certain leader said in Tianjin that "old cadres should not be treated in the same way." Deng Xiaoping also said that "the peace of rejuvenating the cadre contingent should not be sloved down."

It is said that the personnel arrangements at the 13th CPC National Congress would hold some excitement for people in China. However, experienced people hold that the major factional differences in the CPC were always solved before rather than during meetings or congresses. This was the case for both Hua Guofeng and Hu Yaobang. The congress merely confirmed the de facto personnel changes.

Therefore, there have been some delicate personnel changes in the leadership. Originally, there were five members in each of the "nomination group for the 13th CPC National Congress" and the "political structural reform group"; now they have both been expanded to se en members. Gao Yang, party secretary in Hebei Province, has become a member of both groups. According to ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, Gao Yang was appointed president of the CPC high-level party school. On the other hand, Du Daozheng, editor in chief of GUANGNING RIBAO, will be promoted to be director of the State Censorship Bureau.

Wu Mingyu, vice minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, has been suspended from office. This was the first ministerial-level cadre to be dismissed since the struggle against bourgeois liberalization began. Wu was a close friend of Mu Yaobang. During the Cultural Revolution, Wu wrote self-criticism for Mu Yaobang. It is said that Wu's main mistrice was adhering to bourgeois liberalization, supporting and shielding Fang Lishi, Ruan Ming, and Sun Changjiang. He was also responsible for carrying the photo of Guan Weiyan and the report about Guan's deeds on the first page of KEJI BAO [SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY].

# CHING PAO VIENS ANTILIBERALIZATION CAMPAIGN

HK141444 Hong Kong CHINA PAO in Chinese No 4, 10 Apr 87 pp 26-29

[Article by Tu Pao (2629 5383): "Deng Invites Nu To Play Bridge, and Nu Pours Out His Pent-up Feelings to Deng"]

[Text] Hu Yaobang Is Thinking About Two Questions [subhead]

Deng Xiaoping said confidently the year before last that comrades of the younger generation should be allowed to do more work so that comrades of the older generation could live longer. But since the beginning of this year, Deng Xiaoping has not been so relaxed and at leisure as in the past. A source close to him suggested that Deng Xiaoping does not speak much nowadays. This indicates that he has many worries.

Another source said that one day in February, Deng Xisoping invited Mu Yaobang, who declined visits, to play bridge. It was reported that Mu Yaobang poured out his pent-up feelings to Deng Xisoping and his thoughts about two questions: one involves whether it is still necessary to reduce the average age of central cadres and how to do it, and the other concerns how to properly resolve the differences of apinion arising in the work of the central authorities. Deng Xisoping pondered these questions for a long time...Deng Xisoping told some foreign guests in March that the work of reducing the average age of cadres needed to be continued. Probably, some of Mu Yaobang's suggestions were accepted.

A veteran sadre who resumed work in the CPC Central Committee recently disclosed that the principle concerning cadres at the central level is still the combination of "the old, the middle aged, and the young." This old slogan, which was in vogue during the Cultural Revolution but has been discarded for many years, is now beginning to reappear. To a certain extent, this indicates the following possibility: Will the work of reducing the average age of top-level cadres of the CPC "start from zero?" People in the country and abroad are very concerned about this question.

As revealed by the latest statistics, 41 young cadres ( the ministerial and provincial levels have been dismissed since 1983. [paragraph conti ues]

Viewed in a good sense, it is not abnormal or strange to promote, demote, and dismiss cadres, as the life-long tenure of cadres has been abolished. But what has been revealed has made people worry that "reducing the average age of cadres" will become "turning cadres into puppets."

Deng Xiaoping said recently that the troubles were over. It is true that the troubles left over by the student movement are over, but have the various problems in China's political field resulting from Hu Yaobang's resignation been properly handled? Only time will tell.

The Students Cherish "Three Paths" After Graduation [subhead]

A survey among workers indicates that they are concerned about two problems: prices and party conduct. Some workers said that it was very clear that the student movement, no matter how people negate it, played a positive role in controlling price rises. In addition, the CPC's approach to handling the student movement was somewhat inappropriate. Although the students were a bit prejudiced in their demand for democracy, they support reforms, are opposed to unhealthy practices, and wish to promote the democratic process of the state's political life. Do all these not tally with the aims of the CPC? Why was the CPC afraid of the student demonstrations? Now the student movement is over, but malpractices in the party are increasing. The CPC does not seem to have found a good method of handling them. As disclosed by a survey conducted by the Shenyang City Trade Union, over 70 percent of the workers sympathized with the students' demand and did not have much confidence in whether the CPC can correct its unhealthy practices.

As reported, some of the students of the China Science and Technology University are worried about their future after graduation. As soon as the new term started in the university after winter vacation, they began to submit their "self-criticisms" to the university authorities and admitted their "mistake" in taking part in the student movement, as they were afraid of pressure from the university authorities. In fact, they were forced to do so and deeply resented the unreasonable political preaching. Some university students in Beijing divide their future into three types: the red path, the yellow path, and the black path. The "red path" refers to becoming officials and cadres. But this path has been blocked by children of high-ranking cadres. Apart from this, this path has many shortcomings and is held in contempt. Therefore, the students are not interested in it, with the exception of a small number of student cadres. The "yellow path" refers to doing business. In the opinion of the students, this path is narrow and the relevant policy cannot provide adequate guarantees for it. It is very difficult to survive because people in all walks of life dislike it. What is more, those who want to do business must "enter by the back door" and have a "strong backing." Therefore, only a few students will pursue this path. The "black path" refers to studying abroad for a Bachelor's Degree or a Doctorate. This path is considered to free from political interference and can help the students leave a good name to posterity when they accomplish someting great. Therefore, the majority of the students are in pursuit of this path. But competition is sharp and there are many difficulties.

Repercussions Arising From the Sudden Dismissal of Lu Jiaxi [subhead]

The low mood among mainland's intellectuals has been very rare over the last 7 to 8 years. The sudden dismissals of Lu Jiaxi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; and of Yan Dongsheng, its vice president, aroused much speculation in the country. After the news was announced, Lu Jiaxi's daughter made a telephone call from the United States and asked: "Papa, have you made a mistake again? [paragraph continues]

"Are you being criticized and repudiated? Why were you dismissed? Is this connected with the expulsion of Fang Lizhi and Liu Binyan from the party?" Hardly had she finished speaking when she began to cry. Lu Jiaxi also cried. Although this matter is over as a result of the explanations by the new and old presidents and vice presidents of the academy, it has been reported that some scientists in leadership posts are ready to resign earlier than expected so as to avoid being suddenly "dismissed" and subjected to humiliation. A survey report submitted by the department concerned disclosed that quite a number of middle-aged intellectuals in institutions of higher learning in the central and southern regions of the country agreed with Fang Lizhi's and Liu Binyan's remarks and political views and that they reserved their stand on the CPC's approach to handling these two persons. Some teachers at a provincial teachers' university said: "One of the greatest changes since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is showing respect for intellectuals and talented people and considering them a part of the working class instead of its economy. Fang Lizhi and Liu Binyan called on intellectuals to become a political force that can play an independent role in various state affairs. Instead of contending with the Communist Party for leadership power, this is playing a positive role in improving and strengthening the leadership of the Communist Party. From a political viewpoint, the leadership the Communist Party exercises over the state should be leadership characterized by reliance on a rational system and structure and on the coordination of various political forces and relationships. The growth and development of any political force is beneficial to the perfecting and prosperity of this system and structure and will bring about a reliable means for coordinating various political forces. Whether affiliated with the party or not, as a political force intellectuals can play an excellent role in consolidating and developing the socialist system under the leadership of the Communist Party. The basic condition for democracy is the people being aware of their rights and position. When intellectuals are aware of their rights and position, is this not a good omen of the state's democratization?" More intellectuals pointed out that the expulsions of Fang Lizhi and Liu Binyan from the party clearly shows that some top leaders of the CPC have a prejudiced appraisal of democratization in China and the position of intellectuals.

#### Most Economists Dare Not Continue Their Explorations [subhead]

The silence and mental depression of the people in mainland ideological and theoretical circles are also unprecedented. The two volumes of the "Selection of Remarks on Bourgeois Liberalization" compiled "for reference" by some authoritative persons include almost all principal reformers in ideological and theoretical circles. As a result, everyone is faced with the danger of being listed in the books. The six groups on political structural reform formed by the party school of top CPC cadres last year have now been dissolved, and "no comment" on this issue is permissible. Once political scientist Yan Jiaqi was blamed for his remarks. Afterward, he was allowed to "continue his research work" because Zhao Ziyang said something in his favor. Economist Lin Zili's research work was also hampered and his exploration on the "Wenzhou model" was listed in the "Selection of Remarks on Bourgeois Liberalization." Zhao Ziyang has always encouraged people to carry out studies and explorations in economic circles. He admitted that he is "very sensitive" about "leftist" practices in the economic field. He once warned in a stern tone that "it is impermissible to do whatever one likes in the economic field," and criticized some Beijing leaders for trying to expand the "struggle against bourgeois liberalization" to the rural areas. In fact, Zhao Ziyang's worry portrays the mental status of the people in economic circles. Many economists have stopped writing articles on the explorations of economic structural reform. Their attitude is "wait and see."

At a recently-concluded "Conference of Propaganda Department Heads," it was disclosed that most of the people in "theoretical circles are reticent and want to wait and see." Some well-known academics in Beijing declined visits, stopped writing articles, and refused to attend meetings. As reported, when Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, relayed to Ba Jin the CPC's decision on expelling Liu Binyan from the party and its document on "opposing bourgeois liberalization," the old man remained indifferent and silent. Only when Rui Xingwen bade farewell to him, dic he say "ou". Two months ago, Ba Jin and Deng Pufang were talking happily about "humanism"! An intimate friend of the writer revealed: "Everyone is generally of the opinion that they are faced with confusing problems. People in theoretical circles say that the fundamental problem is not whether it is necessary to adhere to the four cardinal principles but how to adhere to the four cadrinal principles and to explore a new road of socialism with Chinese characteristics. The latter issue is more important and involves more complicated factors. If the settlement of the former issue rests on belief and the repetition of truth, then the settlement of the latter issue should rely on an explorative and skeptical spirit as well as on a relaxed, harmonious, and democratic atmosphere. Now people are required to use their belief and the method of repeating truth to resolve the former issue and the problem of socialist reform and opening up to the world. This is ridiculous!"

Zhao Ziyang Calls for Preventing the Expansion of the Struggle Against Bourgeois Liberalization [subhead]

Careful people will discover that Hu Yaobang's attitude toward "opposing spiritual pollution" in 1983 was "applying the brakes," thereby putting an end to the 28-day movement of "opposing spiritual pollution." Whereas now Zhao Ziyang has declared that opposing bourgeois liberalization is a long-term task to be carried out for 30 to 40 years" and stressed that the scope must be controlled in such a manner that it will not impact on the economy, the rural areas, science, technology, culture, people outside the party, and the livelihood of the people. Thus, this "struggle," which could easily lead to turmoil, will undergo a long-term, peaceful process of digestion. At the "Conference of Propaganda Department Heads," Zhao Ziyang pointed out that the "rampant tide of bourgeois liberalization in now beginning to turn." Unlike those who are afraid that "bourgeois liberalization will be resolved perfunctorily," this acting general secretary stressed that "full attention should be paid to preventing the expansion of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization." In protecting the results of reforms and opening up to the world, many cadres and intellectuals on the mainland rely on Zhao Ziyang. However, more people are worried about the following problems:

1. As the economic situation in the country is not good, Zhao Ziyang is busy coping with this difficult economic situation. The mainland's huge financial deficit has created great difficulties in the central and local economic operations. In large and medium-sized enterprises, work is seriously slack, the method of issuing material rewards does not work, and the reform on expanding enterprises' autonomy has been halted since the first half of last year. The situation in grain production is grave, township enterprises do not have adequate funds for development, and tens of thousands of peasants who left their farmland find it difficult to make investments in other localities, thus posing a big economic problem for the rural areas. The relaxed economic situation in enterprises Zhao Ziyang has been expecting has not emerged so far, and the implementation of a series of his reform measures has come to a standstill. In such circumstances, even a tiny turmoil in politics will pound the economic sphere. Naturally, Zhao Ziyang is strongly opposed to this. To concentrate his efforts on economic work, he deems it necessary to make a certain political adjustment. Prominent indications are that as acting general secretary, he has not talked much about policymaking in the press and theoretical spheres but as let Hu Qiaomu and Deng Liqun come on stage.

"The Tempo of Opposing Bourgeois Liberalization in Beijing Is a Half Step Faster Than That in the Central Authorities" [subhead]

The arrangement made by the Propaganda Department is this: Wang Renzhi assumes the post of propaganda minister, GUANCHING RIBAO chief editor Du Daozheng assumes the post of director of the Press and Publication Department; Xu Weicheng is appointed "member of the central leading group for rectifying the press and theoretical ranks," and Deng Liqun is in charge of the CPC's media. It was reported that Xu Weicheng said at a Beijing cadres' meeting: The central authorities hold different opinions on the formulation of the "Central Document No 4." Various localities are required to implement this document in the light of their specific conditions. The tempo of the "struggle against bourgeois liberalization" in Beijing is "a half step" faster than that in the central authorities. Under his arrangement, the Haiding District in Beijing Municipality "forbade Fang Lizhi" to participate in the People's Congress elections, the Chaoyang District in the municipality "supervised what Liu Binyan said and did," and BEIJING RIBAO "was ready at all times to counterattack the offensive of bourgeois liberals." It seems that he wanted to break through the limits set by "Document No 4."

At the conference of Propaganda Department heads, Zhao 7 iyang stressed the importance of preventing the "expansion of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization" and worked out a detailed plan for implementing the policy concerned. This portrays Deng Xiaoping's consideration for the overall situation and is also a sober appraisal of the situation. Indeed, some people tried to expand the scope of open criticism by naming more people, such as Zhu Houze, Li Honglin, Tong Dalin, Yu Guangyuan, Wang Ruoshui, Yu Haocheng, Su Shaoshi, Liu Zaifu, and Zhang Xianliang, apart from the already-named Liu Binyan, Fang Lishi, and Wang Ruowang. The scope of open criticism is beginning to expand in some provincial-level press reports.

# Deng Xiaoping Is Concerned About Gorbachev [subhead]

- 2. Unlike Mu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang does not have many friends and complex relationships in literary, theoretical, and press circles. Because he has little contact with these circles, he cannot acquire quick access to information from these circles and many important matters cannot be brought to his immediate attention. So far Zhao Ziyang has not realized the extent of the loss he will suffer as a result of Hu Yaobang's downfall. Previously, Zhao Ziyang did not have to take the trouble to create public opinion in carrying out economic structural reform, because Hu Yaobang had provided an excellent social and ideological environment for such a reform. Now that Hu Yaobang has resigned, Zhao Ziyang must shoulder the two burdens. As a result, his publicity on reforms is having less effect, and he will surely find himself in a more difficult situation. Therefore, there are misgivings about the accurate implementation of the CPC "Document No 4."
- 3. The year before last, Zhao Ziyang recommended Toffler's "Third Wave" to people in economic, scientific, and technological circles. Some people interfered, but Zhao Ziyang ignored them. In January this year, these people said that Toffler was a "famous anti-communist element" and that his book should not be given too much publicity. Furthermore, some cadres in the State Council do not actively support Zhao Ziyang's economic reform and are easily influenced by the old economic structure in their economic activities. Once Zhao Ziyang loses power and influence, these people will immediately adapt themselves to the new situation under the pretext of "stabilizing the situation."

In a word, when Zhao Ziyang finds himself in a "passive position," this will pose a threat to Deng Xiaoping's "Chinere-type socialist road." Recently, Deng Xiaoping praised Gorbachev in front of U.S. Secretary of State Shults by saying that "he is really carrying out a reform." But Deng Xiaoping is worried that Gorbachev will suffer the same fate as Khruschev. This worry makes people think deeply.

#### REMMIN RIBAO ON SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY DEVELOPMENTS

HK150739 Beijing REMMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 87 p 5

[Article by Wang Guiwu (3769 2710 0063): "New Developments in Socialist Democracy and the Correct Way for the Development of Democracy in Our Country"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee has summed up both positive and negative experiences in China's socialist construction, and treated building a high degree of socialist democracy as one of the fundamental targets and tasks in China's socialist modernization drive. In party and state documents and speeches delivered by party and state leaders during this period, the democracy issue was expounded and discussed so frequently, the contents involved were so extensive, and the theoretical understanding was so penetrating that they exceeded what had been dealt with during any previous historical period. As early as March 1979, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Without democracy, there would be no socialist modernization" and that "with further development of socialism, democracy would also develop further." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 154) The CPC Central Committee holds that building a high degree of socialist democracy is a basic guarantee for perfecting the socialist system, for smoothly carrying out the economic structural reform and the "four modernizations," and for maintaining long-term peace and stability in our country. Meanwhile, the CPC Central Committee has also adopted a series of important measures to support new developments in the building of socialist democracy in China.

Everyone knows that normalization of China's democratic life after the 10 years of chaos began with redressing miscarriages of justice. Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, miscarriages of justice during the "Cultural Revolution" were redressed first, then cases of wrong before the period were also redressed. These rehabilitated the democratic rights and political reputation of cadres, intellectuals, democratic personages, workers, and peasants who suffered persecution, and made it possible for them to rejoin the state's political life.

In view of the fact that an inappropriate appraisal of the domestic situation in class struggle was the cause for the previous magnification of class struggle, the CPC Central Committee has made a new analysis of the relationships between classes in the country at the present stage. Under the premise of affirming the existence of class struggle and adherence to the people's democratic dictatorship, the CPC Central Committee clearly pointed out that class struggle is no longer the major domestic construction, decisively ceased using the slogan "take class struggle as the key link," and accordingly readjusted the relationships between all classes and strata. It affirmed that intellectuals are a part of the working class and a force to rely on in socialist revolution and construction. This has upgraded the political position and social status of intellectuals and aroused their enthusiasm. Landlords, rich peasants, and counterrevolutionary elements who have been transformed after being educated and taking part in labor and production for a long time have had their status changed and given citizens' rights. This has expanded the scope of democracy.

Under the new historical conditions, China's revolutionary united front has further developed into a broad patriotic united front under the leadership of the CPC and with the participation of all democratic parties, mass organizations, socialist laborers, and patriots who support socialism and the reunification of the motherland. This united front is playing an increasingly important role in the country's democratic life.

Reform of the economic management system and implementation of various production responsibility systems have changed the excessively centralized management system and given more decisionmaking powers to production units and individual laborers, thus promoting the development of democratic life in factories, enterprises, and rural grass-roots organisations. In particular, they have changed the management system of integrating government administration with commune management in the rural areas and strengthened the building of mass autonomy organizations. Due to all this, and the improvement of the peasants' economic status and the upgrading of their cultural level, peasants are strengthening their sense of citizenship and taking part in more and more social activities. A new generation of peasants who have culture and political consciousness is growing. This is a reliable mass foundation for further developing and perfecting socialist democracy.

In scientific, technological, cultural, and art fields, the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" has been properly implemented. The scientific and technological achievements, the active academic research, and the boom in literary and art creation over the past few years in China are a result of the implementation of the "double hundred" policy. The implementation of the "double hundred" policy is an important sign of democratic politics and academic freedom.

During this period, China's democratic life developed relatively smoothly. However, there were still some inadequacies. In some places and units, there are few democratic channels and people have no opportunity to express their opinions and raise suggestions. Cases of inhibiting people's democratic rights or even persecuting and retaliating against them happened time and again. It is absolutely understandable that people have complaints about these problems and want to change the situation. However, when raising and solving these problems, they should act through normal shannels and safeguard the overall situation of stability and unity. They should not act too rashly, because building a high degree of democracy is a gradual course and socialist democracy must be developed in a correct and proper way.

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee emphatically raised the issue of legalizing and systematizing democracy. This is a correct way to develop democracy after summing up historical experiences.

Marxism teaches us: Democracy is concrete. There is only democracy of a particular class, and no abstact and supra-class democracy. Likewise, the ways and methods to develop democracy are also concrete and are decided by objective historical conditions. For various reasons, we have not yet found proper ways and methods to further upgrade the degree of democratization and perfect the democratic system over a long period of time.

We once treated encouraging the method of developing democracy from high to low levels, and conducting education on cadres in democratic style, as a way to develop democracy. This method had some effects, but, due to the influence and quality restrictions of individual persons, it could be changed at a person's whim and therefore could not build a stable system with a high degree of democracy.

The so-called method of "extensive democracy," namely "four bigs" (speaking out freely, airing views fully, holding great debates, and writing big-character poster) was once considered a good method for developing socialist democracy. However, the bitter lesson of the "Cultural Revolution" indicates that this method could only lead to the opposite of democracy. Counter-revolutionary careerists like Lin Biao and Jiang Qing once took advantage of the "four bigs" to ride roughshod and go in for feudal and fascist dictatorship. This bitter historical lesson should not be repeated.

Adopting the method of legalizing and systematizing democracy can avoid defects in the above two methods. One one hand, it can "make sure that institutions and laws do not change whenever the leadership changes, or whenever the leaders change their views or shift the focus of their attention." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 136). On the other hand, it can avoid the spread and development of ideas of ultra-democracy and anarchism. This is also a new development in the socialist democratic system.

Systematizing and legalizing democracy means integrating the building of democracy and the building of legality. It also means, under the leadership of state and party power organs, and government organs, and after conducting investigations and summing up experiences, making specific stipulations through law on the contents of the democratic life and the form and procedure of democracy in the country in accordance with people's needs, so as to build a stable and sound democratic system. Thus, state organs can have explicit and specific laws to follow in organizing people's democratic life and can ensure the healthy development of socialist democracy. Meanwhile, it can also prevent some state administrative organs and personnel from abusing their powers and positions to infringe upon citizens' democratic rights. With explicit stipulations in the laws, every citizen can clearly know the democratic rights they are entitled to and their obligations. Thus, they can exercise their democratic rights correctly and avoid infringing upon the interests of the state, society, and collective, and other citizens' rights, when exercising their democratic rights.

Since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in accordance with the principle of developing socialist democracy and perfecting socialist legality, our country has revised the Constitution and restored the stipulation that every citizen is equal before the law as set in the Constitution of 1954. We have also: expanded citizens' rights by adding a stipulation that citizens' human dignity should not be infringed; improved the election system by changing the electoral system in which there is only one candidate for each seat into one in which there is more than one candidate for each seat and by expanding direct election from people's deputies at the township (town) level to the county level; established people's congress standing committees at all levels and carried out routing work of people's congresses; held people's congresses regularly and exercised powers in administering state affairs; improved people's deputies' inspection methods; and strengthened regular supervision over the work of governments, courts, and procuratorates. Meanwhile, the state has formulated the criminal law, the criminal procedure law, the civil regulations, and the civil litigation law (trial implementation) to protect citizens' rights and lawful interests, to hit hard at counterrevolutionary and other criminal activities, and to restrain and punish acts in violation of law and discipline. The country's judicial, procuratorial, and defense systems have become increasingly sound. A socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics that includes the fundamental and branch laws, and a socialist legality system with Chinese characteristics that includes legislation, law enforcement, and law abidance. And legal supervision is shaping up. The masses now have broader and more free-flowing channels to administer state and social affairs and have a legal guarantee.

All the important achievements in the building of democracy during this period were made under the party's leadership. Since its establishment, the CPC has stood at the forefront of the Chinese revolution and fought heroically for the people's freedom and democracy. It finally led the people in building a people's democratic dictatorship regime, opening up a new era of socialist democracy in Chinese history. In the future, the development and improvement of socialist democracy, including overcoming such remnant feudal ideas as the patriarchal system and the special privilege mentality, and such malpractices as bureaucracy and seeking private interests by taking advantage of one's power, can only be made under the party's leadership. The stand taken by the party, the tasks put forward by the party, and the policies adopted by the party on the democracy issue, totally correspond with the desires and interests of the broad masses, and are supported by them. Obviously, "striving for democracy and freedom" from the CPC and the people's regime under its leadership, is unreasonable and harms the people's fundamental interests.

# WRITER LIN MOHAN ON BOURGEOIS LIBERALIZATION

HK150831 Beijing REMMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 87 p 4

[Speech by author Lin Mohan (2651 7818 3211) given at a plenary meeting of the Fifth Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee — date and place not given: "Wage a Resolute and Protracted Struggle Against Bourgeois Liberalization"]

[Text] Cause of the Emergence of Bourgeois Liberalization [subhead]

At every important turn in history, differences always occur in our party and the revolutionary ranks. After the smashing of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee expressed the need to reestablish the Marxist line and to shift the focus of the party and state on a modernization drive centering on economic construction. To effect this shift, it is necessary to thoroughly liquidate the "gang of four." At the same time, it was entirely necessary to sort out the mistakes we made in the past. In so doing however, some comrades fostered another erroneous tendency. They negated the entire revolutionary history and the basic principles of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought, doubted whether China should take the socialist path, and even dispensed with party leadership.

To engage in socialist modernization, it is necessary to open up to the outside world and invigorate the domestic economy. We must import foreign capital, technology, and economic management experience. In so doing, foreign capitalist ideas will also take advantage of this opportunity to enter our country. Unable to distinguish right from wrong, some people hold that all things foreign are good. They negate everything that is ours, advocate national nihilism, and stand for total Westernization.

Just as the decision on party rectification pointed out: "Some party members and party cadres fail to stand the test of historical setbacks and the corrosion of capitalist ideas." This is precisely the principal cause for the emergence of bourgeois liberalization.

Manifestations and Influence of Bourgeois Liberalisation in Literature and Art [subhead]

Opposition to bourgeois liberalization has not suddenly been put forward today. In the spring of 1979, in his speech at a forum on principles for party theoretical work held by the party Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping reaffirmed the four cardinal principles, pointing out the erroneous tendency of opposing the four cardinal principles from both the "left" and right aspects. [paragraph continues]

Some people in literature and art circles immediately wrote articles calling for the need to "break away" from the four cardinal principles. For this reason, the report to the Fourth National Congress of Literature and Art Workers held at the end of 1979 did not mention the four cardinal principles. Later, on numerous occasions Comrade Deng Xiaoping expressed the need to oppose the bourgeois liberalization tendency of negating the four cardinal principles. However, because of flabbiness and lack of unity on the part of some ideological front leaders in the party, the tendency of bourgeois liberalization still grew and developed. Someone wrote an article, saying: Raising the question of opposing bourgeois liberalization is like the struggle between Don Quixote and the windmill. At a meeting to study the documents of the central work meeting for party cadres in literature and art circles, someone set the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee against the four cardinal principles by raising the so-called contradictions between "three and four, 'left' and right." Although these remarks were refuted by others at that time, the leaders did not say a word about this. Under this influence, the congresses of some art associations were not held satisfactorily. After the Fourth Congress of the Chinese Writers' Association, some people talked glibly about the unrestricted freedom of creation, the press, publication, speech, performance, acting, and so on with the aim of shaking off party leadership.

I think there have been numerous chaotic problems in literature and art circles in recent years. For example: 1) Advocating unrestricted, absolute freedom and rejecting party leadership. 2) Advocating the separation of literature and art from politics (the so-called "dilution of politics") and negating the educational role and social effect of literature and art by saying that "literature is literature." 3) Divorcing oneself from life by concentrating on portraying self, and divorcing oneself from the people by saying that literature and art works are good when the people cannot understand them. 4) Negating the traditions of revolutionary literature and art (by belittling even Lu Xun) and negating national culture and even the Chinese race by saying that the Chinese are ugly and inferior. 5) Advocating sexual literature, and so on. It is of no significance to depict sexual mentalities and sexual actions in literary works for they will certainly exert a bad influence. Literature should enrich and enhance the human spirit rather than stimulate the human sensory organs. There are indeed a lot of works which degrade rather than ennoble the human spirit. There are many things in our lives which can improve people's spiritual plane and encourage them to aim higher. For example, the heroic deeds of our soldiers at the front, the inventions of scientists through hard work, and the report on the "ginseng couple" broadcast on television the other day -- all these can move people seeing or reading them. But some of our writers do not bother to look at these people or things. Regarding ugly as beautiful, they just want to write something disgusting. One novel depicts the raping of a corpse and many others describe incest. A fairly noted writer is so silly that he portrays a .ewly-married couple dancing in the nude. There are still dirtier works which I find it unsuitable to mention here.

First, our literature and art should never forget their influence on young people. This is the minimum sense of responsibility a writer should have. We should harn from Mr Lu Xun who, when writing, always considered whether his articles would harm the readers. I do not agree with equating literature and art works with commodities. Ordinary commodities are only used by people in their daily lives but literature and art works affect people ideologically and spiritually, despite their circulation in the form of a commodity. Second, we should not forget that our literature and art is socialist literature and art. I have read Comrade Chen Yun's speech on economic work. He repeatedly said that we should not forget that our economy is a socialist economy and the four modernizations we are engaging in are socialist modernizations. Since the economy is such, literature and art, which are spiritual products, should be even more so.

Some people in literature and art circles have produced dreadfully evil consequences by engaging in bourgeois liberalization. On the one hand, they poison the readers, and especially the undiscerning young readers; on the other hand, they also set a bad example to young writers. Quite a few young writers are quite gifted. Their early works were very good but, under the influence of bourgeois liberalization, they have taken the evil path. Instead of writing better works, they turn out more inferior works and eventually lose the readers they had before.

The Question of Opening Up and Opposing Feudal Ideas [subhead]

RENMIN WENKUE No 1 of this year has carried more than one piece of bad work. This has aroused people's indignation. A reader said: After reading those works, I felt like I had eaten "a cake spoiled by flies, which is quite nauseating." Obviously, this is not an accidental error but is due to ideological confusion on the part of the editor. For example, in the first editor's note, the editor said: Our country is advancing on two wheels: One is opening up and the other is reform. This is not an accurate formulation. The correct one should be that we should uphold the four cardinal principles on the one hand and persist in reform and opening up on the other.

Some people think that because we have consistently closed the country to international intercourse, we do not want to open up. This does not conform to reality. In the early years after liberation, the imperialists imposed a blockade upon us. How could we talk about opening up at that time? However, we have consistently opened up to the Third World. In opening up to the outside world, we should put ourselves first, be selective, and have a fixed purpose. We should chiefly import capital, technology, and management methods. In culture, we have never rejected the progressive cultures of foreign countries. Lu Xun in particular attached the greatest importance to translation. But he paid particular attention to introducing works that were revolutionary and opposed to national oppression and feudalism, rather than copying the declining and decadent stuff of the bourgeoisie.

The pernicious influence of feudal ideas is still very serious in our country. Opposing bourgeois liberalization does not mean that we do not oppose feudal ideas. We should not set one against the other. However, feudal ideas are often integrated with bourgeois ideas. For this reason, we cannot oppose feudal ideas with bourgeois ideas. Only by using socialist ideas can we thoroughly oppose feudal ideas.

As to how to carry out this struggle, the party Central Committee has given a clear-cut stipulation and Comrade Zhao Ziyang has discussed it very clearly. We should act according to the central guideline. That is to say, first, we must be resolute and, second, we must be prudent. We should put positive education first and refrain from launching a movement. We should distinguish right from wrong and enhance our consciousness through criticism and self-criticism to achieve better unity. In my view, our literature and art circles are promising.

#### BAN YUE TAN REVIEWS NATIONAL CONDITIONS

HK151310 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 6, 25 Mar 87 pp 4-7

[Article by Fan Lu (0416 6424): "Several Pointers on China's National Conditions"]

[Text] Building socialism with Chinese characteristics is both our historical task and goal of struggle. This is also a basic conclusion drawn from long historical experience.

The characteristics of Chinese-type socialism come from the integration between Marxism and the Chinese national conditions. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Chinese-type modernization should proceed from Chinese characteristics." He added: "China's affairs should be settled in accordance with Chinese conditions." All these tell us the importance of mastering the Chinese national conditions.

What are China's national conditions? How are they mainly manifested? This is an important question worth studying and exploring. I believe that national conditions cannot be separated from historical influence and the present-day situation. Nor can they be separated from the nature of the state and the stage it has reached. The 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee fully and scientifically summarized China's national conditions. In other words, China is at the "initial stage of socialism." Specifically speaking, our national conditions can be summarized as follows:

- 1. Judging from the social composition, we know that curs is a large and populous nation. Of the 1 billion population, 800 million live in rural areas. Some 56 nationalities in our country live in a connect community. Although minority nationalities constitute only 6 percent of the total population of the whole country, the areas they inhabit account for 50-60 percent of the total area of the whole country, and are rich in natural resources. Ours is a big socialist family characterised by the unity and fraternity of various nationalities.
- 2. Judging from our economic conditions, we know that thanks to socialist construction carried out over the past 30 years or so, the problem of providing people with enough food and clothing has been basically solved. Industrial and agricultural production has greatly developed, and we have established a fairly strong socialist economic base, and a position for further progress. Our geographical conditions are comparatively good, and our country is rich in natural resources. However, we had a poor foundation to start with, and are comparatively poor. Our per capita income is comparatively low. We are a developing country. Economic development in various regions is not even the coastal region in the southeast is comparatively rich, but the northwestern region is comparatively poor.
- 3. Judging from economic structure, we know that we were deeply influenced by the Soviet pattern after the founding of the People's Republic. We lack economic vigor and our commodity economy is not developed. In recent years, we have achieved marked results in the implementation of the policy of reform, opening up to the outside world, and enlivening the domestic economy. However, it is still our serious task to enhance economic results and strengthen our economic vigor.
- 4. Politically speaking, socialist revolution has won a great victory in China. Socialism has taken root on the vast land of China, and the broad masses of people have chosen the socialist road. [paragraph continues]

The history of the long revolutionary struggle and the practice of socialist construction have determined the leading position of the CPC. The people support the leadership of the CPC. However, in the new historical period, we should still try hard to explore ways to strengthen and improve the party leadership, and to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. The task of political structural reform has been put on the agenda.

- 5. As far as culture and education are concerned, we know that China has an age-old cultural and historical tradition. Since liberation, our cultural and educational undertaking has developed a great deal. New China has established its intellectual contingent. "Atomic bombs, hydrogen bombs and satellites" bear witness to the advanced development of Chinese science and technology. Scientific, technical and educational reform has already started. However, generally speaking, the cultural and educational level of the Chinese people is not high enough, and the number of illiterate and semi-illiterate persons in our country is still fairly great. There is still a fairly big gap between us and developed countries in terms of science and technology.
- 6. Ideologically speaking, thanks to the education by the party, the socialist consciousness of the broad masses of people has been generally raised. Winning honor for the motherland and making contributions to socialist modernization has become the spirit of our age today. On the other hand, the long feudal rule, the "leftist" ideology and practice after the founding of the People's Republic, and the 10 years of turnoil during the "Great Cultural Revolution" had adverse effects on people's minds. This has given rise to old concepts which are not in accord with socialist modernization.
- 7. As far as the unification of our nation is concerned, the island of Taiwan is separated from the motherland, and our sovereignty over Hong Kong and Macao has not yet been restored. The completion of the reunification of the motherland is an important historical task for the people throughout the country. The concept of "one country, two systems" put forward by the party Central Committee has satisfactorily solved the problem of Hong Kong. This will have a profound influence over the settlement of the problem of Macao and Taiwan.
- 8. As far as foreign policy is concerned, we know that China pursues a foreign policy of peace, independence and initiative. We have many friends all over the world, and enjoy lofty prestige. The implementation of the policy of opening up to the outside world has enabled us to strengthen our political economic and cultural contacts with various countries, and to create an international situation which is beneficial to the four modernizations program. However, we should also realize that since our national power is not strong enough, our role in world affairs is still restricted. We should also continue to accumulate experience in opening up to the outside world.

More could be said about China's national conditions. Many new contents could be added to the above-mentioned eight points. However, I believe that these eight points are the main points of our national conditions. A gradual and deepening process is needed in order to understand our national conditions. While making an analysis of our national conditions, we should consider both favorable and unfavorable conditions; Only thus can we make use of the favorable factors and avoid the unfavorable ones, foster strengths and circumvent weakness.

It is precisely because of such national conditions that our party has stressed that we should uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization. If we fail to do so, our country will be thrown into confusion, and our target of building a modern socialist power will come to nothing.

It is precisely because of such national conditions that our party and government have decided to implement a policy of reform, opening up to the outside world, and enlivening the domestic economy in order to develop our country's productive forces, and embark on the path of prosperity. It is precisely because of such national conditions that the party Central Committee has strongly advocated building socialist spiritual civilisation in order to improve the scientific and cultural quality and ideological and moral character of our citizens. It is precisely because of such national conditions that our party and government have advocated the spirit of continuing to carry out the hard struggle, and building up our country thriftily.

The policy of our country and party cannot be separated from our national conditions. When the broad masses of our cadres and people are assessing the situation and implementing the policy, they should not do so in isolation from the national conditions.

Once we correctly understand our national conditions, we will be able to keep a clear head, correctly implement various guiding principles and policies, avoid setting excessive demands, acting with undue haste, and making mistakes and errors. When we are making arrangements for various localities and setting demands on various people, we should pay attention to doing our work step by step, and take their differences into consideration. We should avoid demanding conformity in everything.

Once we correctly understand our national conditions, we can make allowances for various defects and negative phenomena in the society and various difficulties arising in our work. Under complicated conditions, we will deal with the situation unburriedly, do our work with full confidence, and avoid making a fuss and getting into a panic. Once we correctly understand our national conditions, we will be able to seek the methods and ways for solving problems in a practical way, and with a definite object in view, overcome interference, work hard to carry out reform, and unswervingly create a new work situation. Once we correctly understand our national conditions, we will be able to strengthen our confidence and determination to uphold the line adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Certral Committee. This is because the line was formed under Chimese national conditions, and keeps abreast of the trends of our times, and conforms with the desires of the people.

While talking about our national conditions, we further feel that our burden is heavy, and our road is long. Eistery has left us both valuable assets and a heavy task. Our era has entrusted us with a glorious mission, and promises a bright future for us. Under the leadership of the party, we should rely on ourselves and the efforts exerted by people of several generations to strive for success in building the socialist cause with Chinese characteristics in our vast land.

#### BAN YUE TAN ON LINES, HARDSHIP, DEVELOPING TALENT

HK151229 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 6, 25 Mar 87 pp 18-20

[Article by Li Feng (2621 1496): "Drawing the Line"]

[Text] There are many lines of division in life. When it comes to walking, there is the dividing line between the road for traffic and the pavement for pedestrians. Regarding housing, there are dividing lines between spaces allotted for living quarters. In the matter of wages, there are lines of division between different grades. Various social acts of conduct are marked by legal lines. All such lines make up a network in the form of orderly social life.

In some areas of life, even though we are involved with them every day, no one completely understands the given lines. Everyone likes beauty and everyone pursues happiness. The dividing lines between beauty and ugliness and between happiness and unhappiness are not completely understood, or not understood by everyone. Also, the dividing lines between freedom and lack of freedom, between democracy and lack of democracy, and between bourgeois liberalization and non-bourgeois liberalization and other kinds of lines with ideological overtones seem to be blurry like thin layers of cloud and are quite complicated, concealed, and changeable in nature. But those lines must be clearly drawn. Otherwise, there will be no guiding principles for thinking and no norm for words and deeds. Big and small mistakes will be brought about.

A line distinguishes the prescribed nature of things. It exists objectively. Therefore, what we usually call "marking" the line actually means "finding out" about the line, or preceding the act of marking with the discovery of the line.

In some area of life, we have no generally recognized line, or do not have one at the outset. It will also do us good to look for and draw lines on our own. If we treat the exercise as a kind of social intelligence contest, even if we do not receive the highest marks, we can still boast about being explorers. That is better than muddling along by repeating the words of others. It means living a life with great enlightenment.

Take the call to fight amidst hardships for example! The existing national situation is much more favorable now, compared with the time when a quadrupling of output was first called for, despite the existence of some remaining hardships. The money deposited by the people throughout the country and by enterprises in banks has far exceeded the national revenue. Then, why has there been such a loud call for fighting amidst hardships? This question raised has to do with not having a clear idea of the line concerning hardships.

In fighting amidst hardships, we must of course be not afraid of hardship. But there is no need to "shun" the word "hardships." In life there are, after all, only two kinds of hardships, material and mental. These two kinds of hardships existed yesterday, exist today, and will exist in the future. Even given a society where "each takes what he needs," what an individual takes from society should also not exceed what is needed in normal consumption. It is also feared that various enterprises will not be easily managed without going through struggle. Work "from each according to his ability" is fun for those people who take work as the most important thing in life, and is misery for those who take wining and dining and seeking pleasure as the most important things in life. Therefore, fighting amidst hardships is not only the glorious tradition of the party and the people but also a political direction for the advance of the party and the people. Perhaps, we can equate it with a double-sided shining national treasure, one side radiating the strong rays of material civilization, and one side shining with the glitter of socialist spiritual civilization.

The line between hardship and the absence of hardship changes with the production level of the state. We cannot encourage "high consumption" in disregard of today's national situation in which the per capita income is \$300. Nor can we call for "placing production before life" at the very mention of fighting amidst hardships, negating the reaction of consumption on production and neglecting the shopping basket of the people. In essence, can the line be drawn where fighting amidst hardships is concerned?

We must make a living through self-reliance. To pay for our own living expenses, we must rely on what we earn from labor without resorting to unorthodox and devious means and without relying upon parents and friends and relatives. We must also refrain from keeping up appearances and spending lavishly.

In construction, we must spend less and try to remain a greater yield. The individual, the household, the collective, and the state should all pay attention to making money, managing money, and knowing how to use money. The true meaning of "the spirit of making every cent count" and of the story about starting out with one factory and ending up with several should be greatly promoted.

In our work, we must call for high quality and high efficiency. We must try to distinguish ourselves and fight hard for the state, vying to be the leader among units, areas, and trades and at the national and the world level.

We must develop talent. Our country is relatively backward in science and technology. It is a very tough and important job to tap the treasurehouse of talent. Productivity is hidden in science and technology and in talent in scientific and technological fields. A British scholar said that mankind's knowledge doubled every 50 years in the 19th century, every 30 years in the early part of the 20th century, every 10 years in the middle part of the 20th century, and every 5 years in the 1970's. Now it may double every 3 years. In labor devoted to production, man's mental work accounts for an ever larger proportion. In technologically developed companies abroad, workers handling physical work, management personnel, and engineering and technical perronnel each account for almost one-third of the work force. Our well-known scientist Qian Xuesen said: Economic competition at present is actually "a battle of talent." "The 21st century will be the era of the battle of talent." By quoting so much from scholars at home and abroad, I want to make it clear that in fighting amidst hardships today, we should direct more efforts to the development of talent.

# PLA CONTROLS RADIOACTIVE WASTE POLLUTION

OW160141 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2130 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] A PLA strategic missile unit makes a comprehensive effort to properly dispose of the special pollutants caused by its weapons and equipment, namely, radioactive wastes in the form of gas, liquid, and solids. For this purpose, scientific achievements in environmental protection have been scored and applied extensively in this unit with remarkable results. An example is a waste water treatment cart this unit designed and built for treating the waste water produced in connection with the handling of a rocket propellant. This cart completely eliminates the harmful effects this waste material would otherwise produce on human bodies and the environment. The waste water discharged during the storage of nuclear warheads, after treatment, contains much less radioactive materials than the allowable concentrations of such materials in open-field water sources. Experts have said that the scientific research results scored by this unit are practicable and useful, and some of them have filled gaps in this field of work in our country, and met advanced international standards.

#### JIEFANGUN BAO URGES INDIVIDUAL'S SUBORDINATION

HK161446 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 7 Apr 87 p 3

[Article by Li Zhiyuan (2621 1807 6678): "'My Opinion' and Democracy"]

[Text] How should you look at your own opinion? In particular, what should you do if your own opinion is not accepted or noticed by the authorities? This is a question that we often encounter in the course of developing democracy and exercising our democratic rights. [paragraph continues]

Some comrades have told me that "the leader of our unit does not have a democratic style of work," and the proof was that "he did not accept my opinion." It seems that only when "my opinion" is accepted can "I" acknowledge the existence of democracy; otherwise, there will not be any democracy. This viewpoint is obviously incorrect.

Practicing democracy is one of the principles for building our Army. It is also one of the essential characteristics of the People's Army. The fact that leading cadres have a fine democratic style of work and can earnestly listen to other people's opinions is the concrete demonstration of the Army's democratic life. However, should the opinion of every person be resolutely accepted by the leaders? There is no absolute answer and each case should be analysed concretely.

Because people have different educational backgrounds and different personal experiences their viewpoints on the same issue will often differ. Some opinions reflect the essence and regularity of things; and others may just be one-sided or superficial. For many people, "my opinion" will unavoidably include some incorrect elements. A leader should listen to various opinions, but he also has to analyze these opinions and only accept those which are correct or basically correct, and he cannot accept all opinions.

In general, the opinions held by most people are comparatively correct. Therefore, we often say that we should act according to the opinion of most people. In the democratic centralist system of our party one of the principles purports that the minority is subordinate to the majority. If the opinion of the majority is accepted while the opinion of the majority is neglected or rejected, the decision will not be supported by most people and thus will not succeed. Of course, the leader should also listen to the opinion of the minority and then make some explanation or criticism. This does not go against democracy; on the contrary, this just maintains democracy and guarantees the position of the correct opinion of most people.

It is undeniable that sometimes the opinion of the minority, or "my opinion," is correct, but it cannot be adopted for various reasons. This is certainly regretable. However, our organizational principles state that "the individual is subordinate to the organization; the minority is subordinate to the majority; the lower level is subordinate to the higher level; and the whole party is subordinate to the Central Committee." These principles must be seriously implemented in order to better develop democracy and also maintain the centralist and unified leadership. This will prevent people from sticking to their respective opinions and becoming unable to reach any resolution and to take any concerted action. Democracy is not based on "my opinion" of any one person. In order to implement the system of democracy centralism, a leader must first respect the opinion of most people and obey the decision of the upper leadership, and "my opinion" of the minority will not be adopted.

Those people whose opinion is not accepted have the right to reserve their opinion, or to voice their opinion at a higher level. As long as the opinion has something to recommend it, it will sooner or later be accepted. However, before the leadership changes the decision, those who hold different opinions must obey and execute the decision based on the opinion of most people. Respecting the opinion of most people and the decision of the organization and not forcing your own opinion on other people is also a demonstration of democratic style.

It should be pointed out here that if the opinion of a person is not put forward in light of the interests of the state or its work needs but only serves the purpose of contending for selfish gains and interests of the individual or a small group, the opinion is unreasonable and will certainly be rejected by the leader. [paragraph continues]

In this case if the person who holds the incorrect opinion does not examine himself and blames the leader for "being undemocratic," he simply lacks self-knowledge. The overall interests represent the common interests of the people. If a person disregards the overall interests and only emphasizes his individual interests and places his own opinion above everything, then he simply lacks a basic sense of democracy!

The "Central Military Commission's Decision on the Army's Political Work in the New Period" points out: "Democracy in the Army is subject to certain leadership. All democratic activities in the Army must be favorable to strengthening unity, consolidating discipline, improving leadership, ensuring unified command, and raising the combat capability." It also points out that "when voicing opinions and demands, all comrades should proceed from the needs of the Army's construction." This requires us to have a correct starting point when airing "my opinion" and to correctly treat the relationship between democracy and discipline and between democracy and centralism to correctly exercise our democratic rights. The idea of regarding "my opinion" as most important, only emphasizing democracy, and disregarding discipline and centralism is not favorable to strengthening the centralist and unified leadership and is also not favorable to the development of democracy. This idea is untenable in civilian departments and must not be allowed to exist in the Army.

Of course, as far as leaders are concerned it is very important to ensure democracy and correctly treat the opinions of the minority, but this is the other side of the issue, and I would not like to talk too much about that here.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO ON COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAW

OW140948 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINBUA) -- Today's "GUANGHING DAILY," China's leading newspaper for intellectuals, called for strict implementation of the country's Compulsory Education Law.

In a front page editorial the paper said, "Since the law was put into effect last year, compulsory elementary education has been introduced in 1,000 counties, about 50 percent of the nation's total."

"China is still relatively backward in basic education," the editorial pointed out, "which is still not accepted in some localities, such as remote regions and border areas, resulting in a new generation of illiterates."

"The backward situation does not comply with the country's modernization drive or with China's status in the world, so it is an urgent and arduous task to continue to popularize compulsory education," the editorial continued.

"In encouraging compulsory education two trends should be checked," the paper warned. "First, secondary education should not be popularized before elementary education and, secondly, some places have been unsuccessful in popularizing elementary education because they have ignored practical problems."

"The popularisation of compulsory education is vital to the country's destiny and the Compulsory Education Law should be carried out to the letter," the editorial concluded.

#### STATE COUNCIL APPROVES NATURAL GAS QUOTE SYSTEM

OW101219 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0800 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Apr (XIMBUA) — The State Council has decided to institute a nationwide quota system for commercial natural gas production, beginning 1 April this year. According to the system, the annual output of commercial natural gas, which now stands at 6.75 billion cubic meters, will be used as the base, and each oilfield will be assigned a production quota at a higher price. The purpose of this measure is to encourage oilfields to step up natural gas exploration and development. [passage omitted] The State Council recently approved and circulated a report prepared y the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Petroleum Industry on the implementation of the quota system. According to the report, all commercial natural gas will be placed under state planned management for unified distribution. Those portions below the quota will be sold at the current local prices while those above the quota will be calculated at 0.26 yuan a cubic meter. A natural gas exploration and development fund will be established for use in related productive projects. The quota system will be enforced from 1987 to 1990 without change.

#### CIVIL AVIATION HEAD VOWS IMPROVED AIRPORT SERVICE

OW140901 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0157 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, 13 Apr (XINHUA) — Bu Yizhou, head of the Civil Aviation Administration of China [CAAC], has indicated that the administration welcomes public ctiticism and supervision and that it is determined to improve employee attitudes in attending to customers and to raise the quality of service.

XINIUA NEWS AGENCY, REMIN RIBAO, and other media recently published a report on passengers stranded at Shoudu Airport, severely criticizing the airport for a number of problems such as late arrivals of scheduled flights, poor service, and ignoring passengers' inquiries. In response to the criticism, the administration's party committee promptly called a Standing Committee meeting to study the issue. After the meeting, some leading comrades of the administration went to Shoudu Airport. Together with responsible persons of the CAAC's Beijing bureau, they conducted an on-the-spot investigation in order to study measures for improving service.

Hu Yishou told this reporter that the question of disorderly management and poor service at Shoudu Airport was absolutely not accidental. The problem was that some units of the CAAC had not carried out their pledge to improve the quality of service and that some staff members and workers of the CAAC still lacked an attitude of serving passengers wholeheartedly. Therefore, Shoudu Airport was told to carry out rectification within a prescribed period of time and to respond to public criticism by really improving its work.

Hu Yizhou pointed out: Of course, there were objective reasons for the problems found at Shoudu Airport, but one of them was obviously the question of irresponsibility. Actually, it would have been very easy to explain to passengers why a scheduled flight was late and to answer their inquiries, and yet some employees were not willing to do this. This kind of indifference is unforgivable.

Furthermore, there is, for example, the question of poor sanitation at damaged public toilets that are unfit for use. This problem was brought up half a year ago, but until now nothing has been done to solve it. This cannot be tolerated. Hu Yizhou stressed that the question of poor service of the CAAC must not be allowed to drag on indefinitely. After hearing this criticism, we must urge all units under the CAAC to learn a lesson from the incident and to conduct education on professional ethics. At the same time, it is necessary to adopt the system of personal responsibility in units at all levels. Administrative measures and economic penalties should be adopted to deal with those units that fail to improve service. Responsibility for failure to improve service will be traced from unit to unit.

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# AMBUI'S LI GUIXIAN INSPECTS CHAORU PREFECTURE

OW140524 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 CMT 13 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Li Guixian, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke recently to local cadres and masses when he inspected Chaohu Prefecture. He said: Developing the productive forces and helping peasants get rich are our basic starting point. The party's rural policy will not change. Our current task is to further deepen rural reform and encourage peasants to direct their own efforts and acquire wealth through hard work. As for cadres working at various levels, they should change their work style, provide really good services, and bring about comprehensive development in the rural economy. Comrade Li Guixian inspected Chaohu, Wuwei, Hexian, and Hanshan Counties between 8 and 11 April to have a firsthand look at the development of rural reform and commodity production. He listened attentively to briefings by responsible comrades from the prefectures, counties, and cities, visited townships and villages, and earnestly solicited suggestions and opinions from peasants and special householders. [passage omitted]

Referring to the problems found in the course of investigation, Comrade Li Guixian called on leading comrades at all levels to deepen understanding of the nature of stability and the interrelation of the party's rural economic policy; and to proceed from reality, further invigorate the rural economy, and guide it in the direction of in-depth development. He stressed the current need to perfect the responsibility system of linking remuneration with output and the process of signing economic contracts between localities. No department or individual is allowed to hinder the flow of materials that the state has earmarked for the peasants. We should sternly deal with those who abuse power for personal benefit, and those who resell such farming materials as subsidized fertilizers and diesel oil for high profits.

Comrade Li Guixian pointed out: We should never be lax in promoting grain production. We should use the party's rural policy to induce the enthusiasm of peasants to grow grain. At the same time, we should attach importance to science and technology, increasing materials investment, and ensuring the stable growth of grain production. [passage omitted] During his investigation, Comrade Li Guixian repeatedly urged the leading cadres of the prefectures, counties, and cities to follow the instructions of the central authorities in doing this year's two major tasks well. He especially pointed out: Launching the campaign to increase production and practice economy and increase revenue and reduce expenditure requires the concerted efforts of both the urban and rural people. We should educate peasants to carry forward the spirit of plain living and hard struggle, and of building up the country through thrift and hard work; educate them to refrain from such unhealthy social customs as lavish spending on weddings and funerals, feasting and gift-giving, and other wasteful practices; and give guidance to peasants to put more funds into developing the productive forces. [passage omitted]

#### XIAMEN'S INDUSTRIAL EXPORTS UP IN FIRST QUARTER

OW150823 Beijing XIMBUA in English 0633 CMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Ziamen, April 15 (XIMHUA) - Ziamen exported industrial goods worth 70 million yuan (18.9 million U.S. dollars) during the first quarter of this year, a 50 percent increase over the same period last year.

Xiamen, located in Fujian Province, is one of China's four special economic zones open to foreign investment, advanced technology and equipment.

Fang Zhiguo, an official of the city's Economic Committee, attributed the success to the city government's preferential policies designed to boost foreign trade, which have encouraged foreign trade departments to cooperate with factories.

According to Fang: "Xiamen's export-oriented industrial goods number 80 different products, including traditional local products, color television sets, computerised telephones and electronic components, and they are sold not only to Hong Kong and Hacao and East Asian countries, but also to Europe, America, West Asia and Africa."

Xiamen now boasts 700 industrial enterprises including 100 specialising in export-oriented production, which generated over 600 million yuan (162 million U.S. dollar) in output value during the first three months of 1987, Fang added.

## XIANG SHOUZHI, FU KUIQING INSPECT FUJIAN TROOPS

OW141358 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 87 p 1

[By Li Ling, Xiang Zhong, and Xin Min]

[Excerpts] From 19 March to 4 April, Xiang Shoushi, commander of the Manjing Military Region; and Fu Kuiqing, political commissar of the same region, inspected PLA troops stationed in Fujian. They were accompanied by Zhang Zongde, commander of the Fujian Provincial Military District; Political Commissar Cong Lishi and Deputy Commander Chen Shuqing; as well as other leading comrades of the PLA troops stationed in Fujian. [passage omitted]

In line with the instruction of the Central Military Commission, Comrades Xiang Shoushi and Fu Kuiqing spoke on troop construction at the grass-roots level. They stressed: It is necessary to uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization in grass-roots work. It is necessary to strengthen political-ideological work, foster the Army's fine traditions, and promote the spirit of plain living and hard struggle in carrying out our tasks. In peacetime, our troops rhould actively support local economic construction; strengthen unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people; and promote socialist material and spiritual civilizations. Activities should be launched extensively and profoundly to learn from Comrade Lei Feng, to footer the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly, and to become revolution ry soldiers with idealism, morality, knowledge, and physical strength. It is also necessary to promote the spirit of defending and building up the islands, can yout coastal defense, safeguard public order, and guarantee the smooth progress of the socialist motherland's four modernizations.

On 2 April, Comrades Xiang Shoushi and Fu Kuiqing cordially met with leading cormades of the provincial party committee, government, People's Congress Standing Committee, Advisory Commission, and CPPCC Committee. They talked about friendly feelings cheristed by the soldiers and civilians toward each other.

## JIANGSU'S WUXI UTILIZES FOREIGN INVESTMENT

OW160156 Beijing XIMBUA in English 0124 CRT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Manjing, April 15 (KINGUA) - Wuxi City, in east China's Jaingsu Province, has extended the use of foreign investment from the textile and electronics industries to other economic sectors this year, a local official said today.

In the past, cooperation partners came mostly from Hong Kong and Macao, but now more and more business people have come from the United States, Italy, Japan, Canada and a dosen other countries, he said.

Wuri, located on the Yangtze River Delta, is one of the 14 coastal cities open to foreign investment. Its industrial and agricultural output value reached 22.8 billion yuan, ranking fifth in the country.

The city had constructed 21 Sino-foreign joint ventures and cooperative schemes, involving a foreign investment of 30 million U.S. dollars by the end of 1986, the official said.

Of the 21 joint ventures, 16 are productive ones and nine of them have been acknowledged as export producing enterprises and nine others were recognized as technologically advanced.

In addition, the city imported foreign investment in other forms. By the end of last year, the city had approved 83 such projects, involving foreign capital up to 58 million U.S. dollars, double the amount for 1985, to bring the total over the past few years to 140 million U.S. dollars.

Through introducing foreign investment, the city has upgraded most of its industries, including the electronics, clothing, plastics, packaging, wool spinning and knitting sectors.

Most of the joint ventures are making profits, the official said. The Huade Aluminum Alloy Products Company, a joint venture with a Hong Kong partner, reported a profit of three million yuan over the past year since it went into operation.

"We have extended foreign investment opportunities from the city proper to the suburbs," said the official, adding that one-third of the city's 33 joint projects approved last year are located in the city's suburbs.

#### REGIONAL COOPERATION MEETING ENDS IN SHANDONG

OW132009 Beijing XIMBUA in English 1450 CRT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Jinan, April 13 (XINEUA) -- Fifty-eight economic cooperation agreements between developed areas in east China and the "three wests" in northwest China were reached at a meeting which closed yesterday in Taian City of Shandong Province.

The "three wests", namely, the Hexi [and] Dingxi Prefectures in Gansu Province and Xihaigu Region in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, are underdeveloped regions with few natural resources.

In order to help these areas to get rich and develop their commodity economies, officials from dozens of provinces and municipalities including Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Shandong, Henan, Hebei, Tianjin and Shanghai proposed more than 80 cooperative items at the meeting.

The Daqiz Village of Jinghai County in Tianjin Municipality and Wuwei Prefecture in Gansu Province signed a contract on long-term personnel training. Wuwei Prefecture will send about 200 young people to Daqiu Village to learn technology and management. One to three years later they will become trained personnel when they return home and give an impetus to the development of enterprises in local towns and villages.

Songjiang County of Shanghai Municipality and Haiyuan County of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region became twin counties. They will conduct cooperative ventures and exchanges in technology and information.

Kihaigu Region in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region produces about 30,000 tons of beans and over 200,000 tons of potatoes annually. They cannot sell all they produce because their processing industry has not been developed. The region signed contracts to introduce technology from Beijing and Shanghai Municipalities and Shandong [and] Jiangsu Provinces.

#### CPC ORGAN HOLDS EXHIBITION IN ZHEJIANG'S NINGBO

OW160501 Hangshou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Beginning 14 April, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee held an exhibition on achievements in reunifying the motherland and revitalizing China in Ningbo City. A large amount of data and pictures on display provided a systematic introduction to Ningbo City's development since the adoption of the open policy. The exhibition also showed the achievements of the people of Ningbo residing abroad, who have contributed to the construction of Ningbo City in response to Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instruction on mobilizing all people of Ningbo to boost the city's construction.

Currently, there are more than 70,000 people of Ningbo origin residing in over 50 countries and regions around the world. More than 20,000 people of Ningbo origin have returned to visit relatives and friends, discuss business opportunities, and make donations since the city's opening. They have made voluminous proposals for the opening and construction of Ningbo City, and have engaged in 10 joint ventures. Some overseas professors and experts of Ningbo origin have also taken part in academic exchanges with their hometown.

## BANQEN LANA COMMENTS ON CURRENT ISSUES

# Denies Xisang People Mistreated

OW161410 Beijing XIMBUA in English 1400 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XIMBUA) -- The Bangen Lama, an CBKK important Tibetan religious figure, today disputed a recent report in a foreign newspaper which said the Chinese Government mistreats the people of Tibet.

"The purpose of such a report is to create rumor and falsify international opinion," he said at a press conference for the establishment of the preparatory committee of the Tibet Development Fund (TDF).

When asked to comment on a report that the Chinese Government has cruely tortured the Tibetan people and prevented some Tibetan compatriots from serving in government offices, the Bangen Lama said such as report is "totally groundless".

"I may inform all of you that there are no political prisoners in Tibet. Only a small number of people have been put into prison for serious criminal offences such as looting and killing," he said.

The government has meted out punishment according to the law and has treated these prisoners humanly. Physical torture is strictly forbidden, he added.

Over the past ten years, he said, the central authorities have formulated a series of special and flexible policies toward Tibet and ensured that policies on religion, nationalities and economic and intellectual policies of the Communist Party and the country are carried out.

As a result, great changes have taken place in Tibet and the life of people there has much improved.

The Tibetan people welcome these policies from the bottom of their heart and greater achievement will be made if these policies continue to be carried out, he said.

#### View Relations With Delai Lama

OW161436 Beijing XIMHUA in English 1417 CMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, April 6 (XIMHUA) — The Tibet Development Fund [TDF] initiated by the Bangen Lama and Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, plans to put the financial support it receives into economic, cultural, educational, public health and scientific development of Tibet, Bangen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, chairman of the preparatory committee of the fund, said here today.

The fund will use the first donations it receives to set up new schools, give financial aid to some existing schools, repair a number of monasteries and temples and opening orphanages and homes and the aged, he said at a press conference held this afternoon for the establishment of the preparatory committee of the Tibet Development Fund (TDF).

When asked whether the committee expects the Dalai Lama and other Tibetan compatriots living abroad to give financial support to TDF, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, also chairman of the fund, said that the aim of the fund is to raise financial support for the social and economic development, the prosperity and progress of Tibet. TDF welcomes foreign governments, organizations and individuals to provide financial support for the development of Tibet if they do not attach any political conditions.

He said: "The question of whether the Dalai Lama will make a donation can only be decided by himself. We welcome all Tibetan compatriots living abroad including the Dalai Lama to provide financial support based on their feelings toward their compatriots and their native home."

When asked to comment on the relationship between the Dalai Lama and the Chinese Government, the Bangen Lama reiterated that China's policies toward the Dalai Lama and other Tibetan compatriots living abroad have not changed and will remain unchanged.

"It is the Dalai Lama who has made a lot of changes. Sometimes he said he would come back, sometimes he said he wouldn't. Sometimes he said a few nice words and sometimes he continued to say some reactionary things," he said.

In the relationship between the Chinese Government and the Dalai Lama, he pointed out, the key problem is that the Dalai Lama must abandon his idea of an independent Tibet and of separating Tibet from the motherland before any other problems can be discussed, he added.

## HEILONGJIANG PROVINCIAL COURT WORK REPORT

SK130731 Marbin HEILONG: IANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Mar 87 p 2

["Excerpts" of report on the work of the Heilongjiang Provincial Higher People's Court delivered by Zhang Li, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, at the fifth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress on 13 March]

# [Excerpts] Deputies:

The resolution on the work of the provincial Higher People's Court adopted at the fourth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress called on courts at all levels to continue punishing people with serious economic and other crimes strictly and promptly according to the law, conscientiously strengthen trials of economic and civil cases, and make contributions to improving socialist democracy and the legal system. Now, I will give a report to this session on how people's courts at all levels throughout the province implemented the resolution over the past year.

1.

In 1986, conscientiously implementing the relevant instruction of the party central Committee and the provincial party committee, and the resolution of the fourth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, the people's courts at all levels throughout the province carried out trials in active service of the purposes of consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship, carrying out reform, opening the outside world, enlivening the domestic economy, and building the two socialist civilisations. Over the past year, they accepted and handled 95,504 criminal, civil, and economic cases and appeals through first and second instance, showing a 20.3-percent increase over the year-end figure of the previous year. When including the 4,741 cases not concluded by the end of 1985, they handled a total of 100,245 cases. Of these, 95,566 cases were concluded, 21.3 percent more than the previous year. The overall case conclusion rate was 95.3 percent.

In the struggle to deal strict blows to economic and other crimes, the courts throughout the province accepted and handled 14,086 criminal cases through first instance, of which 13,863 cases, more than 98 percent, were concluded. They meted out sentences, which were put into effect legally, to 13,778 criminals, of whom 5,784 criminals or 42 percent, were guilty of endangering public security to a serious extent. A total of 3,254 economic cases were concluded through first instance, a 54.5-percent increase over the previous year, and sentences, which were put into offect legally, were meted out to 3,245 persons, of whom 266 were guilty of gaining than 10,000 yuan illegally, showing a nearly 200-percent increase over the prev. While dealing strict blows to crimes, they reexamined the criminal cases, about which appeals had been lodged, in line with the principles of seeking truth from facts and correcting mistakes whenever they are discovered, and corrected the truly wrong verdicts of a very small number of cases according to the law. The work to reexamine and correct the wrong verdicts on the cases concerning the personnel related to the united front work were, by and large, completed.

The task for trials of economic cases became increasingly arduous following the deepening of the economic structural reform and the development of a planned commodity economy. [paragraph continues]

Last year, 15,790 economic cases were accepted and handled through first instance, an increase of 43.9 percent over the previous year. Of these cases, 15,586 were concluded, solving disputes of over 300 million yuan, an increase of 100 million yuan over the previous year. Through the trials, 1,600 contracts were nullified, and 670 contracts were decided as illegal according to he law, thus protecting the persons who abided by the law and had justice on their side, and punishing those who scrapped contracts and broke the law. A total of 419 cases in which economic contracts were used to engage in criminal activities were discovered and turned over to investigating organs in a timely manner. In view of the problems in the work of some relevant departments, judicial suggestions were offered to improve the management of some enterprises and to enable them to survive, thus maintaining the socialist economic order.

As civil cases were on the rise during the past few years, close attention was paid to the work related to them. Last year, 56,074 civil cases were accepted and handled through first instance, showing a increase of 18.2 percent over the previous year. If including the 1,811 cases not concluded by the end of 1985, a total of 57,885 cases were accepted and handled, and more than 97 percent of them, or 56,163 cases, were concluded. Timely solutions to these civil disputes protected the legal rights and interests of the masses, were conducive to production and the situation of stability and unity, and prevented and reduced the occurrence of criminal cases.

In addition, the courts at all levels strengthened the work to handle the people's appeals, letters, and visits, handling 60,797 letters and accepting 256,493 people. [passage omitted]

2.

After analyzing the situation and focusing on the two basic points of the line adopted at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee — upholding the four cardinal principles and adhering to the policy of reform, opening up, and economic invigoration — the provincial court discussed the work of the courts throughout the province. The general task is to uphold the four cardinal principles and attend to two fields of work simultaneously. One is to strengthen the function of dictatorship and use the law as a weapon to deal strict blows to counterrevolutionaries who are hostile to and undermine the socialist system and to elements with serious economic and other crimes; and the other is to use legal means to protect the people's democratic rights and legal rights and interests, greatly strengthen trials of economic and civil cases, actively carry out trials of administrative cases, and participate according to the law in the regulation and management of social, economic, and administrative activities. Through the trials, they should further consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity, and take the initiative in safeguarding and promoting the two socialist civilizations.

In order to fulfill the above-mentioned tasks for the administration of just: te, we plan to adopt the following measures:

The first is to strengthen the concept of the people's democratic dictatorship. Cadres and policemen should be organised to conscientiously study and resolutely implement the "Decision on Intensifying the Education in the Legal System to Maintain Stability and Unity" adopted and issued recently by the NPC Standing Committee. They should penetratingly understand Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important instructions that "the four cardinal principles should be stressed, and so should the people's democratic dictatorship," and that "the means of dictatorship should not only be mentioned but also be used when necessary". [paragraph continues]

Cadres and policemen should comprehensively understand the relationship of dialectic unity between democracy and dictatorship, democracy and the legal system, protecting the people and dealing blows to enemies, and education and punishment; and bear firmly in mind that as organs of the people's democratic dictatorship, the people's courts should have a strong sense of the people's democratic dictatorship because they are responsible for dealing blows to enemies, punishing criminals, and protecting the people. They should resolutely protect the people's democratic rights and their legal rights and interests prescribed by the Constitution and laws, and punish according to the law all acts that violate such rights. At the same time, they should clearly understand that although the exploiting class has been eliminated in our country as a class, class struggle will exist on a long-term basis within a certain scope. Dealing blows to the counterrevolutionaries who are hostile to and undermine the socialist system, and other elements with serious economic and other crimes remains a task of prime importance for the present and for some time to come.

The second is to resolutely, comprehensively, and correctly implement the principles and policies related to the struggle against economic and other crimes. Practice in the struggle has proven that related central principles and policies are totally correct. The courts at all levels should continue to implement them. They should strictly and promptly punish the criminals who seriously endanger public security through murder, robbery, rape, and serious theft; strictly punish serious economic criminals guilty of smuggling and trafficking in smuggled goods, embezzlement and bribery, and profiteering and swindling; and never be soft-hearted toward them. They should pay attention to maintaining the stability and continuity of the policies and guard against making them "leftist" at one time and rightist at another. They should implement the policies in a comprehensive manner, but should handle different cases in different ways. They should continue to stress "accuracy" to ensure the quality of handling of cases. They should draw a clear demarcation line between crime and monorime, and handle with prudence the cases on which accurate decisions cannot be made immediately. They should strive to make all the facts, decisions, procedures, and legal documents concerning cases accurate and legal, so that no cases are wrongly decided or missed, and no people are wronged or connived against.

The third is to enforce the law strictly. The courts at all levels throughout the province should conscientiously study the instructions and decisions on strengthening the legal system issued by the party Central Committee and the NPC Standing Committee, and various basic laws and regulations in order to enhance their sense of law and raise their level of enforcing the law. When bringing cases to trial, they should strictly follow not only the substantial laws but also the procedural laws and earnestly carry out the various systems and procedures concerning trials, such as public trials, defense, and the collegiate system. [passage omitted]

The fourth is to establish good court work styles and safeguard the authority of the legal system. The central authorities called for enhancing the authority of judicial organs. To us, this means a great support and a heavier responsibility. To enhance the authority of judicial organs, we should first foster the lofty image of the people's courts and the people's judges among the masses. For this purpose, when working out plans for building the spritual civilization, we call for intensifying the education in professional ethics among cadres and policemen, strictly enforcing organisational discipline, reinforcing professional training, and building a contingent of people's judges with a firm political stand, professional competence, moral integrity, and strict work styles. [passage omitted]

The fifth is to pay attention to the improvement of personnel, in particular leading bodies of the courts at all levels. [paragraph continues]

In addition to intensifying the training of cadres and policemen and disciplinary education, this year we plan to assist party committees and people's congress standing committees to improve the leading bodies and do a good job in selecting personnel for the next leading bodies. The method of making every level responsible for the work of the next lower level should be adopted, and tax "four requirements" on cadres should be adhered to in our efforts to organize adequate and competent leading bodies of courts.

The sixth is to subject ourselves to the leadership of party committees and the supervision of people's congresses and their standing committees. The provincial court urges the courts in all localities to exercise their right for trial independently according to the law under the leadership of the party. We should make it clear that relying on party leadership and strictly enforcing the law constitute unity. We should ask for instructions from and submit reports to party committees in a timely and active manner when encountering major problems in handling cases, or when difficult cases appear, so as to gain their leadership, supervision, and support. [passage omitted]

#### JILIN REPORT ON PEOPLE'S CONGRESS WORK

SK150512 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Mar 87 p 2

[Work report of the Jilin Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered by Huo Mingguang, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, at the fifth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress on 9 March 1987]

# [Excerpts] Fellow deputies:

Entrusted by the Standing Committee of the Sixth Jilin Provincial People's Congress, I now submit a report on the work of the Standing Committee since the fourth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress.

Since the fourth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress has conscientiously performed the functions and powers vested in it by the Constitution and the local organic laws, under the leadership of the provincial party committee, and has done much work in upholding the four cardinal principles, opposing bourgeois liberalism, formulating local regulations, popularising legal knowledge, discussing and making decisions on major matters, strengthening supervision over law executions and other works and in conducting personnel appointments and removals, thus stepping up the building of the socialist democracy and legal system and safeguarding and promoting the development of the two civilizations.

With a goal to strengthen the socialist legal system and gradually bring the management of various undertakings into the orbit of the legal system, the Standing Committee has further stepped up local legislation work in line with the province's actual situation. Over the past year, it has formulated and promulgated 10 local regulations one after another. [paragraph continues]

This is a major issue which may influence the destiny and future of our country. Chairman Peng Zhen has said: "The four cardinal principles must be upheld and bourgeois liberalism must be opposed. Regarding this, the fundamental issue is to educate the people." For this reason, the 19th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th NPC approved the "Decision on Strengthening Legal Education and Safeguarding Stability and Unity." [passage omitted] In order to implement this decision, the 23d Standing Committee meeting of the provincial People's Congress adopted the "resolution on implementing the NPC Standing Committee's 'Decision on Strengthening Legal Education and Safeguarding Stability and Unity." At present, various localities are implementing this resolution, and mass legal education focusing on the Constitution is being conducted throughout the province. [passage omitted]

#### III.

Over the past year, in the course of supervising the work, the Standing Committee has further strengthened supervision over law enforcement in light of the phenomena of refusing to abide by laws, to enforce laws strictly, and to impose punishment on law breakers. In this regard, the Standing Committee has attended to the following two work items:

- 1. It has listened to and examined the reports on law enforcement of pertinent departments. The Standing Committee has listened to six law enforcement reports one after another; namely, the report on the enforcement of the "Accounting Law," the report on the enforcement of the "Law on Compulsory Education," the report on the enforcement of the "Law on Regional Autonomy of Minority Nationalities," the report on the enforcement of the "Jilin Provincial Provisional Regulations for Land Management," and the report on the enforcement of the "Regulations Regarding Arrest and Detention" and on the detention and investigation of criminals. Through listening to these reports, the members have come to understand the situation on the enforcement of various laws, and have examined and supervised the law enforcement of various pertinent departments. [passage omitted]
- 2. It has inspected and investigated the situation on law enforcement. The Standing Committee has organized forces to conduct inspections and investigations on 21 occasions and have submitted 21 inspection and investigation reports on law enforcement concerning land management, road management, compulsory education, protection of historical relics, food sanitation, minority nationalities work, and personnel appointments and removals. Thanks to inspection tours and investigations, the Standing Committee has helped some pertinent departments understand the problems in law enforcement, correct some law violations, and promote the implementation of the Constitution, the law, and regulations. [passage omitted]

#### IV.

The Standing Committee has also strengthened the work of personnel appointment and removal. Over the past year, in line with the "four requirements of cadres," the Standing Committee has appointed, according to the law, 67 state functionaries and removed 2 state functionaries. In conducting personnel appointments and removals, the Standing Committee has fully carried out democracy, handled affairs in strict accordance with the law, and refused to appoint those persons with whom most members are dissatisfied with. In line with the members' opinions, the Standing Committee has changed the voting by a show of hands to the voting by ballots according to the stipulations of the revised local organic laws. [paragraph continues]

As for the state functionaries to be recommended for appointment, the Standing Committee has conducted assessment on them and communicated with departments concerned in order to conduct personnel appointment and removal in a still better way.

V.

In accordance with the stipulations of the revised election law, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress should assume responsibilty for guiding the election of deputies to the People's Congresses at or below the county level. To achieve success in this work, the 19th meeting of the Standing Committee examined and endorsed the programs for the end-of-term election of county and township People's Congresses and the 21st meeting of the Standing Committee adopted the "Decision on the Number of Deputies To Be Elected to County and Township People's Congresses." The provincial party committee has also approved and relayed the report of the provincial Election Commission on the specific opinions concerning the end-of-term election at county and township levels. [passage omitted] The end-of-term election of deputies to county and township people's congresses in the province began in September 1986 and ended at the end of the year. [passage omitted]

The Standing Committee has completed the handling of the 469 suggestions, criticisms, and opinions submitted by deputies at the fourth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, and has notified deputies of the results. [passage omitted]

Over the past year, the Standing Committee has accepted 26 letters from deputies, of which, 11 have been transferred to departments concerned and 15 have had their results notified to deputies. The Standing Committee also received 2,582 letters and 634 visits from the masses. Most of these visits and letters have been transferred to the departments concerned for handling. Of this, 12 cases have been directly handled by the Standing Committee in cooperation with pertinent departments.

VI.

With a goal to perform the functions and powers vested in it by the Constitution and the law, the Standing Committee has further strengthened self-construction over the past year. In this regard, it has mainly grasped the study of political theories and laws in order to improve the political, ideological, and professional expertise of its members and office cadres. In early 1986, members of the Standing Committee concentratively studied the document of the national conference of party delegates and the important speech on straightening out party style delivered by central leading comrades at the meeting of cadres of organs directly under the central authorities. Through studies, the Standing Committee has enhanced its members' understanding of the current situation and tasks, and worked out specific measures for straightening out party style. In August and September 1986, the Standing Committee concentratively studied Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech on political structural reform and the 1986 No 18 document of the central authorities. Through the study, the members profoundly understood that the political structural reform and the building of democracy and the legal system are very important to ensure the economic structural reform, perfect socialist systems, and promote the building of the two civilizations. At the same time, the members made note of the still higher demand set on the People's Congress and on its Standing Committee by the political structural reform and the building of democracy and the legal system, thus enhancing their sense of responsibility and honor for achieving success in the People's Congress work. [paragraph continues]

Recently, the Standing Committee has concentratively studied the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee concerning the guiding principles for building socialist spiritual civilization, and the important documents of the party Central Committee and the NPC on upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalism. Through studies, the members have clearly understood the strategic importance, guiding principles, and basic tasks of the building of spiritual civilization, and have enhanced their consciousness in upholding the four cardinal principles, opposing bourgeois liberalism, and maintaining stability and unity. [passage omitted]

Although the Standing Committee has done much work over the past year, it still has a long way to go compared with the demands of the Constitution and the law. Despite the drawing up of many laws over the past few years, the supervision and examination on law enforcement have not been enough, and the phenomenon of refusing to abide by laws, enforce laws strictly, and give punishment to law breakers has still been very conspicuous. Some members have failed to conduct inspection and investigation in a penetrating and painstaking manner. In particular, only a few members have conducted penetrating and systematic investigations and studies on the major issues which the masses are concerned generally and have adopted effective decisions and resolutions. In addition, the role of members and deputies has not yet been fully exploited. In future work, the Standing Committee should conduct conscientious study of these problems and strive to solve them gradually.

In this new year, under the leadership of the provincial party committee, the Standing Committee should conscientiously implement the guidelines of the present session, firmly grasp the two cornerstones of the line formulated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, firmly and unswervingly uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalism, conscientiously study the MPC Standing Committee's decision on strengthening the legal education and safeguarding stability and unity, promote the launching of the mass legal education focusing on the Constitution, and further intensify the building of democracy and the legal system. The Standing Committee should formulate legislative plans, and attend to the local legislative work focusing on the economic legislation in a planned, systematic, and positive manner. The Standing Committee should also strengthen its supervision over the enforcement of the Constitution and the law, strengthen investigation and study of the major issues, and adopt resolutions or decisions in line with demands in order to ensure the smooth progress of reform, opening up and economic invigoration, to promote the campaign of increasing production and practicing economy and increasing revenues and cutting expenditures, and to promote the development of various provincial undertakings.

I submit this report to the present session for examination.

## NINGKIA MEETING STRESSES UNITED FRONT WORK

EK120315 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Summary from poor reception] The regional party committee recently convened a united front work conference to convey the spirit of the national conference, review and sum up the work over the past 5 years, and get a clear idea about future tasks.

Shen Kisoseng, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, spoke at the menting. He said that Ningxia has scored notable success in united front work in recent years. In the future, in light of the actual conditions in the region, it is necessary to assign nationality work and religion an important place in united front work. This is very important for maintaining stability and unity and promoting the four modernizations drive. It is necessary to reeducate the party members in nationalty and religion policies.

# KINJIANG CONDUCTS PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ELECTION

EK141508 Urumqi Kinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Excerpts] The current People's Congress election at the county and township levels in our region is being successfully conducted in a planned and step-by-step way under the leadership of party and electoral committees at all levels. [passage omitted]

According to a responsible person from the autonomous regional Electoral Committee, the current People's Congress election at the county and township levels has been more successful than the past two elections. First, all areas have paid attention to developing a democratic style of work and conscientiously respected the wishes of the voters. All areas have conscientiously implemented the Electoral Law's stipulations regarding the nomination of candidates for the positions of deputies to the people's congresses, avoided designating a ration between candidates and position for local districts, and allowed principal [shu yam] voters to nominate and recommend people for the candidacies according to the law. Second, all areas have strictly handled affairs according to the law. During the current election, all areas have conscientiously implemented the Electoral Law, the organic law for local areas, and the autonomous region's detailed rules and regulations regarding direct elections. People's Congress standing committees at all levels have strengthened legal supervision of the electoral work and promptly rectified a few areas' unlawful practices. Third, all areas have paid attention to promoting the unity between nationalities, between the Army and the people, and between the Army and the production and construction corps and localities through the promotion of the election.

## BRIEFS

XINJIANG OIL PRODUCTION -- According to ZHONGGUO XIBU KAIFA BAO [WESTERN CHINA DEVELOPMENT JOURNAL], over the past few years, with the gradual improvement in Xinjiang region's crude oil production capacity and its ability to process crude oil, the region has allocated and transported large quantities of finished oil products to the hinterland. In 1986, Kinjiang allocated and transported 850,000 tons of finished oil products to the hinterland, an increase of 32 percent compared with 1985. In January this year, Xinjiang allocated and transported about 70,000 tons of finished oil products to the hinterland. Xinjiang's profits from its trial sale of finished oil products in the hinterland in 1986 totaled 980 million yuan. [Summary] [Urumqi Kinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 31 Mar 87 HK]

#### C H I N A PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

# DENG XIAOPING ON TAIWAN, HONG KONG LAW

OW170202 Beijing XIMHUA in English 0156 GMT 17 Apr 87

["Deng: All Chinese People Want Reunification" - XIMEUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XIMBUA) — By solving the Taiwan question under the concept, "one country, two systems," everything, including Taiwan's current system, will remain the same, a senior Chinese leader said here.

"The only stipulation is that it must be made clear Taiwan is part of China," Deng Kisoping, chairman of the Communist Party Central Advisory Commission, said at yesterday's meeting with members of the Hong Kong Basic Law Drafting Committee.

Deng said: "Some American journalists have asked why Taiwan should be reunited with the mainland since the economic level on the mainland is lover."

"My answer then was, first, the reunification of China has been the desire of all Chinese people, a common wish shared for the past century and a half, rather than that of a party or a faction," Deng said.

"Secondly, Taiwan's status is not stable, if it is not returned to and reunited with the motherland, some day it might be taken away by others," he added.

China has already solved the questions of Hong Kong and Macao in line with the concept, "one country, two systems," and they have been reconfirmed as part of the country, Deng continued.

"People on both sides of the Taiwan Strait will be happy to see the solution of this issue, which will contribute to the reunification of the country and the nation," Deng said.

Concerning the Hong Kong Basic Law, Deng said it is better not to make the law too detailed. Hong Kong should not copy Western models in drawing up its system, and it is not proper to borrow parliamentarism from Britain or the United States and use it to assess democracy in Hong Kong. Deng noted.

## DUTCH-MADE SUBMARINES SCHEDULED FOR DELIVERY

OW160433 Taipei CNA in English 0235 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Taipei, April 16 (CNA) — The two submarines the Republic of China has ordered from a Dutch shippard will be delivered as scheduled, Dr B.M.J. Hennekam, chairman of the Interior Committee of the lower house of the Dutch Parliament, said here Wednesday.

Hennekam, head of a four-member Dutch parliamentary mission, began a visit to the Republic of China on April 10.

Several local newspapers have recently quoted news reports out of The Hague as saying that the two submarines were unable to dive during tests as a result of some flaws in the original design.

"There are neither errors in the design nor any other problems with the submarines," Bennekam said, after seeking clarification from Dutch authorities by phone Wednesday.

"The report by The Hague daily on April 2 which described structure errors on the two submarines was groundless," he said, quoting Dutch authorities.

The Dutch parliamentary mission is scheduled to leave Saturday.

#### PREMIER EXPLAINS NEED FOR NATIONAL SECURITY LAW

OW160041 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 CMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Premier Yu Kuo-hua has said solemnly that the government is determined to revoke the Emergency Decree for the Taiwan and Penghu Area for the purpose of better ensuring the people's basic right to freedom, while the formulation of the National Security Law during the period of communist rebellion is aimed at guaranteeing the security and well-being of our country and people.

In an exclusive interview with our reporter, Premier Yu solemnly stated that, ever since its evacuation to Taiwan, our government has been in a state of war with the Chinese Communists, which accounts for the implementation of the Emergency Decree during the past 30-plus years. As a matter of fact, he said, the Chinese Communists' threat to us remains today but, in view of the Republic of China's economic prosperity and social stability in recent years, the president has decided to have the Emergency Decree revoked as early as possible in the interests of quickening the transformation to democratic politics. He stressed that the purpose of ending the state of emergency is to better guarantee the people's basic right to freedom. However, in order to guard against the communist bandits' taking advantage of this to intensify their infiltration and subversion, thereby throwing our country and society into a turbulent state of unrest, we must enact the National Security Law. This desire is shared by both the people and the government, he added.

In addition, he said that the Legislative Yuan is now examining and discussing a bill in this regard. As soon as the legislative process is completed, the government will officially revoke the state of emergency in accordance with legal procedures.

## BOYCOTT OF 19 APRIL DEMONSTRATION URGED

OW160850 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Station commentary: "Strictly Forbid Illegal Gathering To Maintain Social Stability and Harmony"]

[Text] Our government is prepared to revoke the emergency decree. To ensure the security of our bastion of national revival after the termination of the state of emergency, the Executive Yuan has submitted a draft National Security Law to the Legislative Yuan. The Executive Yuan hopes that the draft law will be adopted by the Legislative Yuan as soon as possible so that after the termination of the state of emergency, the government may take appropriate measures, when necessary, to preserve the security of this free region.

Acting in accordance with law is the approach taken by the government of a democratic country based on rule by law. Monetheless, a handful of people who cling to the attitude of opposition for the sake of opposition object to the examination and discussion of the draft National Security Law by the Legislative Yuan. In the name of the so-called 19 May Green Action Headquarters, they have established ties with dissidents in the parliamentary organisations at various levels and planned to assemble a large number of people to demonstrate at the square in front of the Presidential Building on 19 April to protest against the enactment of the National Security Law. These handful of people who are opposing for the sake of opposing have consistently used the method of assembling people to take to the streets, which always results in traffic jams and disturbances. Such activities have interfered with the normal work and life of many people and disrupted the atmosphere of social stability and harmony. They are incompatible with the present era when problems are solved by parliamentary means.

To carry out such activities is certainly to retrogress on the road of democracy. In particular, because it is hard to control the emotions of the masses during these activities, incidents of violence and even bloody clashes may easily occur, causing irreparable damage to the whole society. For this reason, our government has time and again announced that demonstrations are illegal activities during the present state of emergency. Even after the state of emergency has been terminated, these activities, according to the regulations of most countries, should still be approved by the police authorities and be carried out in strict accordance with the requirements of discipline.

In total disregard of the government's stance, however, these handfuls of people have persistently and repeatedly staged demonstrations. This time, regardless of the dissuasion and accusation by the public opinion in the country, they insist that they will assemble people to stage a demonstration at the square in front of the Presidential Building to protest the enactment of the National Security Law. Previously, the government repeatedly exercised tolerance in order to maintain harmony of the whole society, but obviously this failed to arouse the social conscience of these people and did not eliminate their hostility to our peaceful and harmonious society. Their goal is to disrupt the order of our society.

In view of the activity these people have slated for 19 April, the National Police Administration under the Ministry of Interior stated on 15 April that traffic control would be exercised in front of the Presidential Building and in areas where major government organisations are located, and any unusual activities, including demonstrations, would be strictly banned on 19 April.

(Chen Li-chung), deputy director general of the National Administration, called on the people not to stay in the vicinity of the Presidential Building on that day if at all possible so as to avoid increasing the public serurity personnel's work load. Since we are still in a state of emergency, he stressed, all individuals and groups are strictly prohibited from staging demonstrations or carrying out other illegal activities in the vicinity of major government organizations so as to maintain operations and ensure safety of these organizations. Those engaged in demonstrations and other illegal activities will be punished by law, he added.

In the interest of maintaining our social stability and to preserve the harmonious atmosphere and reduce unnecessary tension in our society, it is hoped that everyone will respond to the call of the National Police Administration and will not participate in the illegal gathering on 19 April.

## ENT OFFICIAL ON MEANING OF PRC'S MPC SESSION

OW160619 Taipei CNA in English 0311 CMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Taipei, April 16 (CNA) — Although the campaign against "bourgeois liberalisation" is still limited to the Chinese Communist Party, its impact has spread through mainland society and run well beyond the bounds of political thought, Hsiao Chang-lo, director of the Department of Mainland Affairs of the Kuomintang Central Committee, said Wednesday.

He said the Peiping regime's resistance to traditional Chinese culture and modern political trends is a great mental threat to intellectuals, but also provides an opportunity for Mainland Chinese to understand the importance of freedom and to strengthen their struggles against communist rule.

Heiao made his remarks in reporting on the significance of the Fifth Plenary Session of Red China's "Mational People's Congress" at the ENT Central Standing Committee's weekly meeting in Taipei.

The main purpose of the plenary session was to discuss an administrative report by "Premier" Chao Tsu-yang. During the meeting. Chao said the Chinese Communist Party in the coming year will center its efforts on two major tasks — carrying through the established economic reform programs and strengthening the publicising and teaching of the four socialist principles.

In addition to discussing Red China's economic problems, such as inflation, deficits and huge wastes in investments in grass-roots construction projects, the participants at the meeting also pointed out many political problems, such as resistance against Peiping's crackdown on capitalistic ideas, the conservatives' opposition to political reforms, and intensified struggles between the party and the military.

Hisao said the discussions at the plenary session have revealed two important messages. One, that political struggles within the Communist Party will intensify if the conservatives continue to expand their influence and gain more political power. The other, that Peiping's crackdown on freedom will encourage more people to fight for democracy and eventually overthrow the communist system.

#### QUESTION OF 'REAL' TAIWANESE DISCUSSED

OW141407 Taipei International Service in English 0200 CMT 13 Apr 87

[Station commentary: "The Real Taiwanese"]

[Text] Will the real Taiwanese please stand up? He did, and everyone in the legislature got the message.

For weeks now opposition politicians calling themselves native Taiwanese have been making a fuse in the national legislature over the issue of representation in the parliament. They have made a lot of noise about their desire to see more representation in the elected organs of the central government for Taiwan provincial natives. They have bickered with those legislators who represent other Chinese provinces. For weeks Taiwan aborigine legislator Lin Tien-sheng sat patiently listening to the former mainlander Chinese and those who call themselves Taiwanese argue about who belongs in the legislature and who does not, based on origion.

Finally, Lin's patience were thin. He did not like at all what he was hearing about the Taiwanese issue. So he asked for the podium, tore off his jacket to reveal his native aboriginal dress, and proceeded to raise the \$6 million issue: "What are you people quarreling about? I am the only true Taiwanese here." A stunned legislature turned quiet. Lin then took the opportunity to lambast his fellow legislators for their constant bickering over who the real Taiwanese are. He went on to declare that he was sickened by the efforts of a few to divide the nation on the issue of provincial origin.

Turning his attention toward the opposition party members, Lin belted out: "We aborigines have not demanded your ouster from Taiwan. Why do you demand the ouster of others?" Lin's reference was to remarks by a couple of radical opposition legislators who argue that a parliament on Taiwan is no place for Chinese from the China mainland, despite the fact that these people have made Taiwan their home for more than 40 years. But that is not the real point. The issue is how a define a Taiwan taiwe, and it is not easy to do. Taking the American example, true native Americans are Indians. Native American citizens appeared only after several generations of European immigrants landed stateside. George Washington was not a native American. Sitting Bull was, and so on.

On Taiwan, a similar problem arises. Many Chinese came to Taiwan in the 17th century to escape Ching's rule on the mainland. They pushed the true Taiwan natives, the Malay origin aborigines, into the mountains. It was, by all accounts, a form of imperialism or forced colonisation, similar to the way European settlers treated the American Indians. Three centuries later, many of the early-comer Chinese now call themselves native Taiwanese. They use the term in a normal way, just like Ronald Reagan is a native American. But both these references are better described as meaning "citisenship." Ronald Reagan is a native American citisen, Sitting Bull was that and more as a native American, plain and simple.

Aborigine legislator Lin Tien-sheng made this point clearly when he declared that everybody sitting in the legislature is a Chinese citisen, though each may happen to be of different native or provincial origins. In a pitch for unity, Lin asked his fellow legislators to stop sowing discord and serve the national interest.

Now that we know who the real Taiwanese are, perhaps the Taiwan aborigines, the Taiwan provincial natives, and the Chinese who came from the mainland of China more recently can get on with the business of serving the country.

#### HONG KONG

## DENG KLAOPING DISCUSSES 'ONE COUNTRY, TWO SYSTEMS'

OW170002 Beijing XIMBUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1605 CMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XIMBUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairmen of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee, said today that the present system in Hong Kong will not change for 50 years after its return to the motherland; and after 50 years, it will be even less necessary to change the system. He pointed out that this guideline is applicable to Macao, and it is also applicable to Taiwan in the settlement of the question of reunification in the future in accordance with the principle of "one country, two systems."

Deng Xiaoping met with members attending the fourth session of the Committee for Drafting the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China at the Great Hall of the People this morning. Deng Xiaoping, 83, walked with firm steps to meet the committee members, shook hands with them, and said hello.

Deng Xiaoping said: "Thanks to your hard work and wisdom, your committee has worked quickly and smoothly over the past 20 months. You have cooperated very well with each other."

Deng Kiaoping said: The success of our "one country, two systems" policy depends on whether it will be embodied in the Basic Law. The Basic Law should set an example for solving the Macao question and the Taiwan question. He said: This law is unprecedented in the world and it is a new thing. There are still 3 years for you to draft it. It should be formulated very appropriately.

Deng Riacping said: After Hong Kong's return to the motherland, the policy of "one country, two systems" will remain unchanged for 50 years, and the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region should remain in force for at least 50 years. I must add that after 50 years it will be even less necessary for Hong Kong to change. Both the policy towards Hong Kong and the policy towards Macao will remain unchanged. The policy toward Taiwan will also remain unchanged for 50 years after the question of reunification is settled in accordance with the principle of "one country, two systems."

He said: Nor will China's policy of developing an open domestic economy and opening to the outside world be changed. By the end of the century, China's per capita gross national product will be \$800-1,000. From that amount, it will be quadrupled to reach \$4,000 in another 50 years. In that case, while China will still lag behind several dosen other countries in per capita GNP, its GNP will reach \$6 trillion, which surely will be in the leading ranks in the world. To achieve this goal, the first thing we need is political stability. China cannot afford more upheavals. The second thing we need is that the present policies should not change. When our policies prove effective and the envisaged objective is realized in the next 50 years, we will have no reason at all to change them. This is why I say that after the question of reunification is settled in accordance with the principle of "one country, two systems," Hong Kong, Macso, and Taiwan will remain unchanged for 50 years and after. Deng Xisoping is convinced that China's future leaders will also understand this point.

Deng Kiaoping said: People are very happy when the Chinese party and government say that the policy of opening to the outside world will not change. However, they have doubts about the unchangeability of the policy when they see signs of disturbance or trouble. They overlook the fact that China has two basic policies. When we stress this unchangeability, we mean that we will not change either of them. We will not change the policy of opening to the outside world, nor will we change the policy of upholding the socialist system and the party leadership. The policy of upholding the four cardinal principles has been laid down for a long time and is stipulated in the PRC Constitution. People often overlook the unchangeability of this policy.

He said: Some of our policies, including the policies toward Hong Kong and Macao, are formulated on the basis of upholding the four cardinal principles. Who could formulate such policies if the CPC and socialism did not exist in China? It takes courage and resourcefulness to formulate such policies. This courage and resourcefulness are derived from the socialist system and socialist China under CPC leadership. We can formulate the policy of "one country, two systems" and permit the existence of two systems because what we are practicing is social sm with Chinese characteristics. We would not be able to do so if we did not have courage. Our courage is founded on the people's support. The people support our country's socialist system and the party leadership. Whether China will change or not depends on whether the policy of upholding the socialist system, and the party leadership changes or not. To tell the truth, if this policy were to change then there would be no such thing as Hong Kong remaining unchanged for 50 years.

Deng Xiaoping said: An important aspect of having Chinese characteristics is the inclusion of the tackling of the Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan questions — that is, "one country, two systems." This new concept was put forward by no other country than China. It is called a Chinese characteristic.

Deng Kiaoping said: Speaking of no change, it is necessary to consider the requirement that there should be no change in any aspect of the overall policy, for a change in one aspect would affect the others. Let us imagine this: If China changed it socialist system, the socialist system with Chinese characteristics under the CPC leadership, it would be out of the question for Mong Kong to remain unchanged for 50 years. To have it remain really unchanged for 50 years and even after 50 years, it is necessary to keep the socialist system on the mainland unchanged. The purpose of our opposing bourgeois liberalisation is to ensure that there will be no change in China's socialist system and in all its policies, including the policy of opening to the outside world and developing an open domestic economy. If these were changed, there would be no hope for us to achieve a comparatively prosperous society by the end of this century, and a moderately developed society in the next century.

Deng Kiaoping said: Now, some people say that China is retreating from its reform and open policy. This question should be looked at from an overall viewpoint. As a whole, we are opening, but in some areas we have to retreat somewhat. This phenomenon is not strange. We should continue to open up. The present problem is that we are not open enough. Reform and opening are not easy. To do thuse, we should be bold and resolute. Without reform, we shall have no prospects, and there will be no hope for the success of our country's modernization program. In doing concrete work, however, we should be careful and prudent, and sum up experience in a timely manner. After taking every step, we should sum up the experience of that step. What should be done more quickly? What should be slowed down a little? In what respects should we retreat? All these brook no rash action.

Deng Xiaoping said: Regarding "one country, two systems," two things should be discussed. [paragraph continues]

One is that our socialist country allows the practice of capitalism in special areas, not for a certain period, but for decades, or even a century. The other is to make sure that the main system in the country as a whole is socialism. Two systems mean two aspects. It is not "one system," but "two systems."

When talking about American reporters' questions as to why Taiwan should reunite with the mainland, which has a lower level of economic development than Taiwan, ang Kiaoping said: In answer to this question, I should say there are two reasons. First, China's reunification is the aspiration of all Chinese people. It is the common aspiration cherished by the Chinese nation for 150 years, not the aspiration of a single party or faction. Second, if Taiwan does not return to the motherland and reunification is not realized, Taiwan's position will not be stable, and someday it may be seized by others. The solution of the questions of Hong Kong and Macao, according to the "one country, two systems" principle, has confirmed that they are parts of China. When this principle is used to solve the Taiwan question, the system and other things being practiced in Taiwan will all remain unchanged. The only requirement is that it must be confirmed that Taiwan is an area of China. The solution to this question will be considered as a great, fine event by the people on both sides of the strait, and will contribute to the reunification of our country and nation.

Deng Kimoping said: The Basic Law of the Hong Kong Si cial Administrative Region should not be written in great detail. I am afraid that the Hong Kong system should not completely copy Western systems. It is not proper to judge whether democracy is practiced through completely copying the parliamentary system of Britain or that in the United States.

Speaking about the question of elections in Hong Kong, Deng Xiaoping said: Hong Kong in the future will be administered by the Hong Kong people. The criteria for those who will administer Hong Kong affairs are to be patriotic and love Hong Kong. Gueral elections do not necessarily ensure that such people be elected. Deng Xiaoping said that Hong Kong Governor Wilson's recent opinion of proceeding step by step is realistic.

Deng Kisoping said: Any country, including a specific region of a country, must decide its system and administrative method according to its own characteristics. There is another matter: Don't think everything will be just fine once all Hong Kong affairs are administered by the Hong Kong people, and the central authorities will have nothing to look after. Such an idea is unrealistic. It is true that the central authorities will not interfere in the special administrative region's specific work. The central authorities need not interfere. However, if in Hong Kong something to the detriment of the country's fundamental interests or harmful to Hong Kong's own fundamental interests happens, can Beijing then refrain from interfering? If the central authorities gave up all rights, chaos might occur, which would harm Hong Kong's interests. Therefore, to retain some powers of the central authorities will be beneficial rather than harmful to Hong Kong.

Deng Klaoping said: After 1997, if there are certain people in Hong Kong who curse China and the CPC, we shall allow them to do so. However, it is not allowed to turn curses into action and turn Hong Kong into a base for opposing the mainland under the cloak of "democracy."

In conclusion, Deng Xiaoping said: The Basic Law is an important document, which should be formulated in a serious manner on the basis of actual conditions. I hope that it will embody the concept of "one country, two systems" and will enable "one country, two systems" to work and achieve success.

Present at the meeting was Ji Pengfei, director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council and chairman of the Committee for Drafting the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

Further on Deng Comments

HK170602 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 17 Apr 87 p 2

[Report: "Deng Kisoping Addresses Basic Law Drafting Committee"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr -- CPC Central Committee Advisory Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping addressed the members of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Basic Law Drafting Committee who are holding their fourth meeting in Beijing. The following is excerpts from his address:

- 1. The work of drafting the Basic Law has now been under way for 1 year and 10 months. Considerable progress has been made. Thanks to your hard work and visdom, the work has proceeded smoothly. As a result, Hong Kong will be still more successful in making the transition. The success of our "one country, two systems" policy depends on whether it will be embodied in the Basic Law. This Basic Law should also set an example for Macao and Taiwan. This Basic Law is therefore very important. This law is unprecedented in the world. It is a new thing.
- 2. Today I want to talk about the question of no change. After Hong Kong's return to the motherland, the policy of "one country, two systems" will remain unchanged for 50 years. The Basic Law should also remain in force for at least 50 years. I should add that after 50 years it will be even less necessary for Hong Kong to change. The policy toward both Hong Kong and Macao will remain unchanged. The policy toward Taiwan will also remain unchanged for 50 years after the issue of reunification is settled in accordance with the principle of "one country, two systems." Our policy of developing an open domestic economy and opening up to the world will not be changed either.

By the end of the century, China's per capita gross national product will reach \$800 to \$1,000. It appears there are good prospects for attaining \$1,000. By that time the population will be 1.2 billion, maybe 1.25 billion. At that time it seems that we will still be out of the world's top 50, but our national strength will be different. Our socialist system is based on public ownership and means prosperity for all. At that time we will be called a society with a comfortably well-off living standard. Such a society will be different from other societies with a similar standard. It will be one in which there has been a universal improvement in the living standard. Still more important, with this basis, in another 50 years the figure will be quadrupled to \$4,000 per capita. If we can attain that figure, we will say that although China is still out of the top few dozen in the world, she will be a medium-developed country. By that time the population will be 1.5 billion; that is to say, the gross national product will reach \$6 trillion, calculating by 1980 values for the dollar. This figure will certainly rank in the forefront of the world.

To achieve this goal, the first thing we need is political stability. China cannot afford any more upheavals and disturbances. We must proceed from this overall situation in handling problems. The second thing we need is that the policies should not change. The current policies should not change. One thing is the stability of the political situation, the other is the stability of the policies. If our policies prove effective and the envisaged objective is realized in the next 50 years, there will be still less reacon to change them.

Therefore, I say that there will be no changes in Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan for 50 years, and there will still be no changes after that 50 years. Of course, I will no longer be here then, but I believe that our successors will understand this point.

3. I want to talk more about no change. People are very happy when the Chinese party and government any that the policy of opening up to the outside world will not change. However, they have doubts about the unchangeability of the policy when they see signs of disturbance or trouble. Recently it was again said that China's open policy might be changing on account of the affair of Comrade Hu Yaobang. They overlook the fact that China has two basic policies. When we say there will be no change, we mean that neither will change. We will not change the policy of opening up to the world, nor will we change the policy of upholding the socialist system and party leadership. The policy of upholding the four cardinal principles has been laid down for a long time and stipulated in the PRC Constitution. People often overlook the unchangeability of this policy.

Some of our policies, including one policies toward Hong Kong and Macao, are formulated on the basis of upholding the four cardinal principles. Who could formulate such policies if the CPC and socialism did not exist in China? It takes courage and resourcefulness to formulate such policies. This courage and resourcefulness are derived from the socialist system and socialist China under CPC leadership. We can formulate the policy of "one country, two systems" and permit the existence of two systems because what we are practicing is socialism under Chinese characteristics. We would not be able to do so if we did not have courage. Our courage is founded on the people's support. The people support our country's socialist system and the party leadership. Why do some people think that we are going to change again after the Hu Yaobang affair? Because they overlooked the fact that we have stipulated the four cardinal principles in the PRC Constitution. This is being a bit one-sided! To tell the truth, if this policy were to change, then there would be no such thing as Hong Kong remaining unchanged for 50 years. To maintain Hong Kong unchanged for 50 years, and to keep it unchanged after that period also, then we must maintain China's socialist system and maintain socialism with Chinese characteristics under Communist Party leadership. A very important aspect of the Chinese characteristics we speak of in the handling of the Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan issues, that is, "one country, two systems." This new concept was put forward by no other country but China. It is thus called a Chinese characteristic. Speaking of no change, it is necessary to consider the requirement that there should be no change in any aspect of the overall policy, for a change in one aspect would affect the others. I hope the committee members will explain this to our Hong Kong friends. Let us imagine this: If China changed its socialist system, the socialist system with Chinese characteristics under Communist Party leadership, it would be out of the question for Hong Kong to remain unchanged for 50 years. To have it remain really unchanged for 50 years and even after 50 years, it is necessary to keep the socialist system on the mainland unchanged. The purpose of our opposing bourgeois liberalization is to ensure that there will be no change in China's socialist system and all its policies, including the policy of opening up and developing an open domestic economy. If these were changed, there would be no hope for us to achieve a comfortable well-off standard by the end of the century and a medium-developed standard in the next century. At present, international monopoly capital controls the world economy and the markets are fully occupied by it. It is not at all easy to succeed in breaking out, and still less easy for a poor country like ours. We cannot compete without a policy of opening up and reform. You know this better than we do. It is really not at all easy. The question of "no change" is the topic of many discussions, and it is believed that it will still be debated at the end of the century and in the next century. We should cite facts to prove this "no change."

- 4. There is also another issue. With China carrying out its policy of reform and opening up, some people say that China is "retreating." There are some problems in our prices, and investment in capital construction has been cut back. This question should be looked at from an overall viewpoint. In short, every step we take, there is bound to be some retreat and some opening up. The general thing is to open up. It is quite natural that we should have to retreat in some respects, and there is nothing strange about this pehnomenon. What has to be affirmed is that our open policy must continue. The present problem is that we are not open enough. Of course, opening up is not easy. When some leaders from Central and South American countries visited us, we asked them about their debt problem. They said the debt burden is very heavy. I said that you cannot regret the whole thing, since you reached a new level by relying on this means. The question is that it is necessary to sum up experiences. There is no way out in not borrowing from abroad. The question is the degree of appropriateness. Therefore, our policies of opening up and reform are not at all easy matters. We have to be bold and resolute. There are no prospects without opening up and reform, and there will be no hope for the success of our country's modernization program. However, in doing concrete work, we should be careful and should sum up experiences in a timely manner. Hence, after taking every step, we should sum up the experiences of that step, to see what should be done more quickly what should be done more slowly, and in what respects we should retreat. All these brook no rash action. It is incorrect for some people to hold that our policies have changed when they see that we have drawn back a bit in certain respects.
- 5. Two things should also be discussed regarding the "one country, two systems" policy. One is that our socialist country allows certain special areas to practice capitalism, not for a certain period, but for decades, or even a century. The other is to make sure that the main system in the country as a whole is socialism. Otherwise, why should we say "two systems"? That would become "one system." Some people with the ideas of bourgeois liberalization hope that the mainland will turn capitalist; this they call "total Westernization." The main system in China is socialism. Therefore, the "two systems" are two aspects, not "one system," but "two systems." Some people's thinking is also one-sided on this point. They do not understand that the "one country, two systems" policy will not work unless it is left unchanged for several decades.

The American reporter Wallace asked me a question: Why should Taiwan reunite with the mainland, which has a lower level of economic development than Taiwan? In answer to this question, I should say there are two reasons. First, China's reunification is the aspiration of all Chinese people. It is the common aspiration cherished by the Chinese nation for 150 years. It is not the aspiration of a single party or faction, but the aspiration of the entire nation. Second, if Taiwan does not return to the motherland and reunification is not realized, Taiwan's position will not be stable and someday it may be seized by others. The solution of the questions of Hong Kong and Macao, according to the "one country, two systems" principle, has confirmed that they are parts of China. If Taiwan does not solve this question and does not reunify with the mainland, someday it may be seized by others. Once Taiwan reunifies with the mainland, the system and other things being practiced in Taiwan will all remain unchanged. The only requirement is that it must be confirmed that Taiwan is an area of China. The solution to this question will be considered as a great, fine event by the people on both sides of the strait, and will contribute to the reunification of our country and nation.

6. Let me talk about the Basic Law again. I said before that the Basic Law should not be written in great detail. I am afraid that the Hong Kong system should not completely copy Western systems. The present system has lasted 150 years. [paragraph continues]

I am afraid it is not proper to judge whether democracy is practiced through completely copying the parliamentary system of Britain or that in the United States. I ask you to consider this question carefully. Take elections and democracy as an example. Western democracy consists of parliamentary elections. We are not opposed to parliamentary elections. So long as it is practicable in these countries, they may do so. But we on the Chinese mainland do not practice this. We do not practice the "bicameral system." Ours is the MPC system. This one-house system conforms most to China's reality. As far as Hong Kong is concerned, will general elections be absolutely beneficial? Hong Kong in the future will be administered by the Hong Kong people. The criteria for those who will administer Hong Kong affairs are that they be patriotic and love Hong Kong. The criteria for patriotism are to love the country and Hong Kong. General elections do not necessarily ensure that such people will be elected. Hong Kong Governor Wilson's recent opinion on proceeding step by step is quite realistic. Even if general elections should be held, there should also be a gradual transition, one step at a time. I told a foreigner that general elections may be held on the mainland in the next century, half a century later. We are now conducting indirect elections. Direct elections are conducted only in grass-roots units at or below the county level. This is because we have a population of 1 billion! Moreover, the people's cultural quality is also insufficient. We are not provided with the necessary conditions to practice direct elections; at least, our conditions are not ripe. In fact, some things which are practicable in some countries are not necessarily practicable in others. Any country, including a specific region of a country, must decide its system and administrative methods according to its own characteristics.

There is another question: Don't think everything will be just fine once all Hong Kong affairs are administered by the Hong Kong people, and the central authorities will have nothing to look after. Such an idea is unrealistic. It is true that the central authorities will not interfere in the special administrative region's specific work. The central authorities need not interfere. However, if in Hong Kong something to the detriment of the country's fundamental interests or harmful to Hong Kong's own fundamental interests happens, can Beijing then refrain from interfering? We should not assume that there will be no destructive forces in Hong Kong. I think there are no grounds for such self-consolation. If the central authorities gave up all rights, chaos might occur, which would harm Hong Kong's interests. Therefore, to retain some powers of the central authorities will be beneficial rather than harmful to Hong Kong. Will you please soberly think it over: Will some problems arise in Hong Kong some day which cannot be solved without the central authorities taking the matter up? When something happened in the past, Britain also took the matter up! There are certain things which can hardly be solved without the central authorities taking the matter up. The central authorities will not infringe upon Hong Kong's interests with their policies and hope that things infringing upon the interests of the country and Hong Kong will not happen in Hong Kong. Therefore, I ask you to give consideration to these aspects in the Basic Law. After 1997, if there are certain people in Hong Kong who curse the CPC and China, we shall allow them to do so. However, it is not allowed to turn curses into actions and turn Hong Kong into a base for opposing the mainland under the cloak of "democracy." In that case, we shall have to interfere. We do not necessarily have to call out the garrison troops. Only when great turmoil happens will the garrison troops be called out.

Generally speaking, the "one country, two systems" principle is a new thing. There are many things we cannot anticipate. The Basic Law is an important document, which should be formulated in a serious manner on the basis of actual conditions. I hope that it will be a good law, genuinely embodying the concept of "one country, two systems" and enabling "one country, two systems" to work and to achieve success!

#### DENG CONVINCED ON SEEING BASIC LAW COMPLETED

HK170417 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 17 Apr 87 p 2

[From Chris Yeung in Beijing]

[Text] Mr Deng Xiaoping says he has many bad habits. These include smoking, drinking and spitting. But in an unprecedented hour-long meeting with the Hong Kong Basic Drafting Committee in the Chinese capital yesterday, Mr Deng also impressed members with his wisdom, his strong will to live and his deep conviction about his policies on the nation, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan.

Dressed in a well-tailored grey Mao suit, the 82-year-old leader looked healthy and alert and spoke slowly in a firm voice, with a relatively heavy Sichuan accent.

Seated to the right of Hong Kong textile manufacturer, Mr T K Ann, Mr Deng repeatedly gestured with his hand, at times pointing his finger in the air to stress a point. At one stage, Mr Ann said, he did not smoke.

"You are all good men...," Mr Deng said quickly as he turned to the 50 members of the drafting committee. "I have many bad habits. One is smoking. One is drinking. Also I need a spittoon.... Spitting contravenes the Western lifestyle most."

As he was talking, a waiter quietly took a spittoon from behind Mr Deng's chair and placed it in front of the small table between Mr Deng and Mr Ann. "Ah, they hide it secretly behind me," Mr Deng laughed.

The meeting was held in a relaxed atmosphere and there were frequent rounds of laughter and applause as Mr Deng spoke on China's policies towards Hong Kong.

Before the meeting began, Mr Deng shook hands with every member of the drafting committee. As he did so, he said: "It (the handshaking) shows I am still all right."

He was obviously referring to his health and age.

"There is a Chinese saying that the ages of 73 and 84 are the two turning points in one's life. I'll be 83 this August. I believe I can go through 84 smoothly."

There was another round of applause, with Mr Ann adding: "It is China's blessing."

When Mr Ji Pengfei, who is in his mid-70's, mentioned that there were still three years to go before the drafting of the Basic Law for Nong Kong could be completed, Mr Deng observed: "I am convinced I can see it (the completion of the drafting)."

#### MEDIA REACTION TO DENG COMMENTS REPORTED

#### STANDARD Assesses Remarks

HK170325 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 17 Apr 87 p 6

[Editorial: "A Sense of Security Is Vital to Our Stability"]

[Text] China's paramount leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, has now confirmed what has been known for some months here: Beijing frowns on the introduction of the universal franchise in 1988.

For those who may feel uneasy about such "interference" in the territory's affairs long before the reversion of sovereignty in 1997, several points about Mr Deng's statement to the Basic Law drafters must be taken note of:

First, Mr Deng did not completely rule out the possibility of direct elections at some future date. Nor did he say that direct elections should only be introduced after 1997. Thirdly, he subscribes to the gradual approach enunciated by the new governor, Sir David Wilson, on his arrival last week.

Of most immediate concern to Mr Deng and other Chinese leaders is the political review which is due to begin here in about six weeks' time. Direct elections is certain to be among the options to be set out in the Green Paper.

This review was promised by the British at the time the Joint Declaration was signed. It ought to have been no problem because the scheduled date for the completion of the Basic Law draft on the political structure was to have been completed in May to coincide with this review.

But the drafters have been dragging their feet; it won't be ready till December, making "convergence" a most unlikely event. Beijing insists that the political development of the territory must converge with the structure to be set out by this Basic Law.

In the months after the Joint Declaration was signed, the Chinese had very strong suspicions that the British would renege on this agreement by handing sovereignty to China through local people. All the talk in those heavy days about the emergence of political parties and the introduction of a ministerial system of government by 1988 must have been unsettling to Beijing.

The Daya Bay nuclear plant debate which followed was a watershed. It has shown Beijing and the rest of the world the rising political awareness of people here.

Surveys immediately after that debate showed that more than 30 percent of the people were for direct elections. It is likely that this figure has since risen.

Hence Beijing's concern and the unabashed, uncoded signals first from local elements known to be pro-Beijing, then from the senior-most officials of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, and now from Mr Deng himself.

But, just as Mr Deng can no more stop the political and economic reforms now going on in China, so it is unlikely that anyone can control the forces unleashed in Hong Kong.

What needs to be done is to channel these forces in the direction which will do the most good to both Hong Kong and China, and to the success of the "one country, two systems" policy.

It cannot be done by stubbornly ruling out direct elections or creating uncertainties. Either way will merely heighten anxieties and strengthen the resolve of some to leave the territory before 1997.

The more Beijing is seen to be imposing its will on the territory long before 1997, the more will these anxieties grow. The stability and prosperity of this place rests on very delicate foundations. We have seen what happened in 1983.

The better approach would be to set a firm date for the introduction of limited direct elections by 1991. There would be convergence with the Basic Law then.

Beijing tends to listen more to leaders of the business community here than to any one else. It should note that this business community has no objections to direct elections per se.

They are only divided on the time and the extent of the initial introduction of the universal franchise. They are nearly unanimous in urging for no direct elections in 1988.

The pragmatism of Hong Kong people is a by-word. They can read the wind blowing down from Beijing as nobody else can. They will almost certainly go along with no direct elections in 1988. But it would be a mistake to believe that they don't see direct elections as one of the ultimate guarantees of a future promised by the Joint Declaration.

If Beijing's leaders are determined to make the "one country, two systems" experiment a success and to use this success to convince Taiwan of the wisdom of this approach, it should demonstrate more faith in the people here. And fix a firm date for the introduction of direct elections.

Hong Kong people are for a gradual approach. The unofficial motto of the territory has been for years and remains: Don't rock the boat.

But every one, whether here or on the mainland, is entitled to a sense of security. It is what makes people toil and sweat, willing to make sacrifices for a better tomorrow. Those who have been through the chaos of the Cultural Revolution, Mr Deng included, should appreciate this.

#### Mixed Reaction Told

HK170345 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 17 Apr 87 p 2

[By staff reporters]

[Text] The views of the Hong Kong people on future political reforms should come before those expressed by Chinese leaders, several Legislative Council members said yesterday.

Mr Desmond Lee expressed concern that top leader Mr Deng Xiaoping's verdict on direct elections might deter the Hong Kong Government from making any bold attempts in the political review.

He urged the public to make known their wishes about the future government structure so as to install a legislature suitable for the territory.

Supporters of some direct elections to the Legislative Council next year should not be disheartened by Mr Deng's comments but should continue their effort to ensure a democratic system for the future, he said.

Mr Lee, who was indirectly elected to the legislature by an electoral college, appealed to the government to put more weight on opinions expressed by the locals rather than on snap comments by the Chinese leaders.

His colleague, Mr Poon Chi-fai, also elected to the legislature by an electoral college, echoed that the public's preference should be the major consideration in the official review on political reforms. He said volatile comments by various Chinese leaders on Hong Kong's political issues should not carry more weight than the wishes of Hong Kong people.

He advised the public to stick to their own position on the issue and not to be swayed by the comments of a heavyweight Chinese leader.

An appointed Legislative Council member, Mr Chan Yin-lum, agreed that public reaction should come before that of Chinese leaders. He said the leaders should have a right to express their opinion but the public were also entitled to its own opinion.

On Mr Deng's comment that Hong Kong could be promised another 50 years of an unchanged system after 2047, Mr Chan said it would be received, especially by businessmen, as a major boost to confidence. "There is probably no other place in the world that has been promised more than 100 years' stability," he said.

The Deputy Chief Secretary, Mr John Chan, who is responsible for drawing up the Green Paper on political reforms, said Mr Deng has stated his "own personal views" and it would not be appropriate for him to comment on them.

Asked if he would take account of what the Chinese leader had to say when deciding on local political reforms, Mr Chan said: "The 1987 review is a matter for the government and the people of Hong Kong."

He refused to be pressed on whether the views of the Chinese Government would also be taken into account but said: "The survey office will be gathering opinions from the people of Hong Kong and we will welcome comment from all of the people of Hong Kong."

Urban Councillor Mr Man Sai-Cheong was "a bit surprised" at Mr Deng's statement concerning direct elections and the power of the central government over Hong Kong.

"It may not be timely for a top Chinese official to express his view in this categorical manner."

The chairman of Meeting Point, Mr Yeung Sum, described as "timely" Mr Deng's views on direct elections in Hong Kong.

To minimise confrontation over representative government, "the sooner the Chinese Government stated its position on direct elections, the better."

Opinions Cited

HK170756 Hong Kong AFP in English 0719 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Hong Kong, April 17 (AFP) -- Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping's indication that Hong Kong could retain its capitalist way of life for 100 years after its return to Chinese rule in 1997 and his reported statements on political reform in the British colony got a mixed reception here Friday.

Mr Deng, in Beijing on Thursday, told Hong Kong members of a committee appointed by Beijing to draft Hong Kong's post-1997 constitution that China's promise of a 50-year no-change policy for the territory could be extended to a century without change.

China and Britain agreed in 1984 that Hong Kong should remain capitalist for 50 years after 1997 and enjoy a high degree of autonomy as a special administrative region of China.

According to reports published here Mr Deng also spoke unfavorably about the introduction of direct elections for Hong Kong's legislature in the run up to 1997.

His comments received extensive front-page coverage in both Chinese and English-language newspapers here. But the reception was mixed.

The independent local Chinese-language daily SING TAO EVENING NEWS on Thursday banner-headlined Mr Deng's "100-year assurance" for Hong Kong as a "pill to calm the heart."

Another independent local newspaper TIN TIN DAILY on Friday commented that it was difficult to envisage how the 100-year assurance could be implemented but added that Mr Deng's statement demonstrated Beijing's "absolute sincerity towards Hong Kong."

"This 100-year no-change talk from Deng Xiaoping is quite meaningless," as the 82-year-old Chinese leader would not live long enough to ensure that it became fact, said Lee Yee, the editor of the local China-watch magazine NINETIES MONTHLY.

Mr Lee said that he did not regard Mr Deng's remarks on Hong Kong's current political reforms as Chinese interference in Hong Kong affairs.

"It seems to me that Deng was merely approving what the British colonial administration here has been saying," Mr Lee added.

Hong Kong Governor Sir David Wilson recently remarked that changes in the British colony's political system should be "gradual and cautious."

The Hong Kong Government is due to release by June a policy paper on representative government addressing the question of direct elections.

Pressure has been mounting here for the introduction of direct elections to the legislature in 1988, observers noted.

The English-language daily HONGKONG STANDARD Friday quoted Dennis Chang, chairman of the colony's bar association, as saying it was "highly inappropriate" for China's leader to make statements on the issue only a month before local people begin expressing their views on the government policy paper.

Meanwhile leaders of local pressure groups urged Hong Kong's 5.5 million people to speak up for direct elections regardless of Beijing's stand.

They included officials from the two local political organizations, Meeting Point and the Hong Kong Affairs Society.

The local stock market, often a barometer of local reaction to political developments on the Hong Kong 1997 question, are closed for the Easter holidays.

#### Editorial on Remarks

HK170247 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 17 Apr 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Mr Deng, Hong Kong and the 21st Century"]

[Text] One hundred years ago: a different time, a different century. A time of kings and colonies, blank spaces on the maps, and in the human mind. Queen Victoria was on the throne; colonialism was respectable; the Qing Dynasty still ruled China, and Chiang Kai-shek had just been born. The electric light and the telephone were less than 10 years old; the first motor car patent had just been filed; the aeroplane was still a dream. It was the high moon of the Victorian age, and it seemed nothing would change, that nothing could change. Who could have predicted the revolutions in politics, economics, society and technology which would shear off the 19th century from the age of the Walkman?

The future, like the past, is a different country: They do things differently there, and it is a brave man who looks beyond next week. But China has always tended to think long-term, and now, 13 years before the start of the 21st century, Deng Kiaoping attempts to foretell the future. Yesterday, he spoke of Mong Kong remaining unchanged for a century after its return to China in 1997, and spoke against direct elections. His confidence is impressive: He is always to be taken seriously. Whether he is to be believed is another matter.

The Joint Declaration by Britain and China guarantees that Hong Kong will retain its present system and lifestyle virtually unchanged for 50 years after 1997. The capitalist enclave within the communist motherland will be protected by the "one country, two systems" concept, and its continued and ultimate success will depend — as Mr Deng pointed out — on the Basic Law now slowly, perhaps painfully, being drafted.

The Basic Law will determine how Hong Kong is to be run, and the relationship between the central government in Beijing and the special administrative region to be set up when the last great colony comes home.

Mr Deng is the architect of the Joint Declaration and the "one country, two systems" formula which has made it all possible, so he knows better than anyone that the concept, and the law within a law which will make the whole thing work, has never really been tried before.

Perhaps it could only work in Hong Kong and Macao, which are small, and used to being governed by appointed bureaucrats, and where the pursuit of money is more important than politics. Taiwan, which is the ultimate prize for the Beijing leadership, is a different matter entirely. Hong Kong, and to a lesser extent Macao, have to be a success for the two Chinas to be reunited.

With this in mind, Mr Deng's confidence about Hong Kong's long-term future, and his negative attitude towards the question of direct elections, is entirely to be expected. After all, the Joint Declaration which Britain and China signed referred only to the Basic Law and the Joint Liaison Group as the avenues to decide the methods of running Hong Kong after 1997. [paragraph continues]

The declaration and annexes talk of an "elected" legislature, but presumably how this legislature is to be elected (Indirectly? By an electoral college? Through functional constituencies? With some element of direct elections? A combination of all these?) is to be decided by the Basic Law and the Joint Liaison Group.

There is no mention of any input from a British-initiated political review. If the lack of an explicit reference to political reform is to be read as maintaining the status quo, then this of course rather undermines the Green Paper to be released soon by the Hong Kong Government, and cuts the legs off the slowly increasing demands for a more representative government. The SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST is strongly in favour of a more directly elected element to our government, though at this stage we do not go so far as supporting a universal franchise. But we believe some degree of direct election is absolutely essential if Hong Kong is to enjoy the high degree of self autonomy that has been promised in the Joint Declaration.

If Hong Kong does not have a strong and soundly based government with some claim to a popular mandate, it will be incapable of resisting the inevitable erosion of its system. Nothing can fully quarantine Hong Kong from the mainland (and neither should it, because the future direction must be one of cooperation and mutual respect) but if Hong Kong does not stand up for itself, then Guangdong Province will be more than happy to absorb that strange city on the mouth of the Pearl River.

Mr Deng said Beijing would not interfere with the day-to-day running of the territory, but on certain issues which might harm Hong Kong interest, Beijing reserved the right to intervene if it thought it would be necessary. Without a strong government which can speak for the people, this would rapidly turn into the death of a thousand cuts.

## GU MU MEETS HONG KONG ECONOMIC DELEGATION

OW111546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 CMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, April 11 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Gu Mu met and feted here today with a delegation from Hong Kong led by Pao Yue-kong, honorary chairman of the Hong Kong Worldwide Shipping Group and advisor to the coordinating group for the economic development of the east China coastal city of Ningbo under the State Council.

They conferred on Ningbo's economic development and other issues.

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